The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

Successful Advance of the Assemblists Before Paris.

The Government Troops Reported in Possession of St. Denis.

A Delusive Cessation of the Cannonading.

THE TOWN OF NEUILLY ON FIRE

Probability of a Decisive Battle Within Forty-Eight Hours.

Earnest Preparations by the Communs to Behind the City.

Paris Almost Completely Cut Off From the Provinces.

THE STRUGGLE FOR PARIS.

The Versailles Army Steadily Advancing—More Destructive Efforts—The Federalists Making Desperate Works at Neuilly.

BRUSSELS, April 22.—It is reported that a portion of the Army of Versailles has occupied St. Denis, and that communication with Paris by the Northern Railway is interrupted.

LONDON, April 22—11 P. M.—A dispatch from Paris says that representatives of the commerce and industry of the capital are about to make a fresh attempt at conciliation, and will go to Versailles for that purpose. The Army of the Assembly are strongly fortifying the towns of Sèvres, Courbevoie and Asnières, and the Federalists (Communists) are erecting defensive works at Neuilly, Levallois and Villiers. *Mot d'Ordre* confirms the entry of the Versailles troops into St. Denis. There has been no cannonading since 10 o'clock this morning.

PARISIAN REPORTS.

Another Victory Claimed by the Communist General—Demonstration by English Democrats—New Conscription—Defensive Preparations.

LONDON, April 22—4 P. M.—In a report made to the Commune yesterday, Gen. CLUSERET claims to have repulsed the Versailles Army at all points. Other accounts declare that the fighting was murderous, and say that the village of Courcelles, on the right bank of the Seine, between Neuilly and Clichy, is filled with wounded. It is stated that an armistice has been concluded for today for the burial of the dead, and to allow the inhabitants of Neuilly and Clichy, and other towns under bombardment, to remove to places of safety. A barricade is in course of erection under the Arch of Triumph.

A demonstration has been made by the English Democrats in Paris, at which resolutions were adopted congratulating the Commune upon its success. The *Daily News'* special dispatch from Paris says there are serious dissensions among the members of the Commune. Communication with the provinces is cut off. All citizens under fifty-five years of age are obliged to serve. A special dispatch to the *Times* from Paris says the Commune has delegated its powers to a committee of nine of its members. A company of aeronauts is being formed in Paris.

PARIS, April 21—Evening.—Cannonading is incessant between Clichy and Neuilly, but the expected general attack by the Versailles forces has not yet commenced.

The Commune is making immense and most minute preparations for defense, raising embankments and fortifications inside and outside of the ramparts, and hastening the manufacture of ammunition.

REPORTS FROM VERSAILLES.

A Decisive Battle Imminent—Rumors of a Mutiny in the Communist Army—The Town of Neuilly On Fire—Advanced Positions of the Versailles Army.

VERSAILLES, April 22—A. M.—The news is unimportant. A slight cannonade is now in progress at the advanced posts. A decisive battle is imminent. There is no truth in the report of material modifications and supplementary elections to the Assembly. President THIERS has visited the wounded Government soldiers. A mutiny is reported to have occurred among the Communist troops. The town of Neuilly has been set on fire by shells, and is now burning. Paris will shortly be completely isolated. The shell from the insurgent batteries fall short of Mont Valérien.

VERSAILLES, April 21—Evening.—The Versailles Army now holds all the offensive positions from Chatillon, south of Paris, to Gennevilliers, northwest the capital, and not a short distance from St. Denis. The Assembly has passed a law providing for the payment of rents.

LONDON, April 22.—The official journal of Versailles, today, publishes a large number of appointments to the Legion of Honor, in order to confer the rewards granted to the Army of the Rhine with those of Paris, the Loire and the North. Gens. CHANGARNIER, BOURBAKI, CHANZY and BURON are awarded Grand Crosses of the Order. The *Telegraphe*'s special dispatch from Versailles says the Prussians are preparing to evacuate Charenton. Gen. DUCROT has arrived at Versailles with 20,000 men of the late Imperial Army. The *Times'* correspondent at Versailles says it is reported that the Prussians will surrender the forts still held by them to the Versailles troops on Sunday.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Church and State in the Austrian Parliament—Arrival of the Princess Louise at Florence.

LONDON, April 22.—It is announced that MEROTTI GARIBALDI will at once return to Italy.

FLORENCE, April 22.—The Princess LOUISE and Marquis of LORNE have arrived in Florence from London, and will make a short visit.

VIENNA, April 21.—The Austrian Reichsrath has, by the adoption of a resolution, demanded of the Government the introduction of the promised bill in relation to Church and State.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Labors of Parliament—The Army Bill and its Significance—The Public House Question—Local Government and its Chart—Land-Owners in Peril—Mr. Mill and Land Tenure Reform.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, April 8, 1871.

The first part of the Parliamentary session is over, and our weary legislators and ministers are resting on their oars for a brief breathing space. Of actual legislation accomplished during the two last months, there is little or nothing to take stock of, but the general drift of the measures proposed should be noted as highly significant of the future politics of this country. The Army bill and the Ballot bill have both been read a second time, and I should imagine the latter, at least, is safe enough to pass this session, simply because it is a conventional feature in the Liberal programme, which Liberals feel bound to make on without really caring anything about it, because the Conservatives are not quite sure whether it would not tell in some respects for them quite as much as in other respects it will tell against them, and because if the House of Commons pass the measure, the Lords may share, but will not dare to reject it.

THE ARMY BILL.

As for the Army bill, I hardly know what to think. If it passes, it will be an enormous step forward in the great democratic revolution. No reasonable person, I should imagine, can doubt that sooner or later it must be carried; but that it should be carried at a single stroke; that this stout fortress of class ascendency should fall, as it were, at the first blast of the assailants' trumpet, is what I am hardly ready to believe. Sanguine Liberals are celebrating a certain victory, while dejected Conservatives are bemoaning an anticipated defeat. Yet I doubt. The bill has been read a second time without a division, and Col. LOUIS LEHMAN'S amendment was a conspicuous failure. Their amendment thus supported by all the military strength of the House should have broken down so abjectly and utterly that the mover himself begged hard to be allowed to withdraw it, and was only prevented by Mr. GLADSTONE'S haughty determination to show how well he could carry his party with him, seems a strong proof of the helplessness of any effort to preserve the franchise system. Moreover, the whole debate justified the assertion of the Government that it is really impossible to do anything toward improving the officers of the army without getting rid of the vested interests which interfere with the smallest change. You for all that, as I said before, I doubt. I know the tenacity with which Englishmen hug to old customs. I know the deep roots which this particular practice has struck through all the higher ranks of the English social system, through plutocracy, as well as our aristocracy; and knowing this, I don't feel at all sure that the Government bill will not perhaps founder even now on one or other of the numerous amendments of which notice has been given. All I can say is, that if purchase really does go by the Board this time, it will be a remarkable illustration of the honeycombed condition of Conservative resistance, and the insidious and overpowering progress of Democratic influences.

PUBLIC HOUSE REFORM.

Two of the other big bills of the Government were introduced this week, but have no chance of being carried this session. Indeed, I fancy the Ministers themselves regard them rather as kites than real bills. They are meant to be flown, just to see how the wind blows. One of these measures deals with the great Public House question. There can be no doubt that, whatever our other virtues, we are a scandalously drunken people. The amount of misery, disorder and crime produced among the lower classes, and even some portions of the middle and upper classes, by over-indulgence, is appalling to contemplate, when one puts together the observations of a year, or even of a few weeks. The middle and upper classes, however, don't liquor up at the public bars, and the question of public houses is, therefore, one relating to the laboring orders, though affecting the rest of the community terribly in an indirect manner. There are two theories on the subject; one is that there are too many public houses; the other (to which I incline) that there are too few, or, at least, that it is monopoly which is at the bottom of the mischief. The drinking trade is practically in the hands of a number of great brewers, who buy up the licensed public houses, put their own nominees into them, charging an exorbitant premium for the lease, and supplying indifferent beer at an equally exorbitant price. The publican thus situated has to adulterate the liquor to make it pay, and as long as he settles punctually with the brewer, he can do what he likes. The brewers have naturally considerable influence with the justices who grant the licenses, and thus the monopoly is kept up, their men getting licenses, and independent men being shut out. Other influences also come into play. Some boards of justices are violently political, and licenses are granted or refused according to the votes which applicants gave at the last election. The consequence is that respectable people are kept out of the trade, and publicans are apt, as a rule, to be necessitous, desperate men, not overburdened with scruples, and almost driven to roguery in order to get a living and pay the extortionate demands of their grinding patrons, the brewers. For this state of things the true remedy is free trade, with a sharp system of regulation and inspection. The Government promises us the latter, but instead of the former we are to have a system of licensing by the justices, qualified by certain rules not yet published, as to the proportion of houses allowed to a given population, and by an appeal to a *plebiscite* of the inhabitants of the district. A novel feature is that when the number of houses in a district has been fixed, the licenses will be put up to auction and assigned to the highest bidders or bidder, for they may be bought in a lump. The expense of inspection, &c., will be paid out of the proceeds of these sales. This system is too complicated and artificial, I think, to work well, if even it can be worked at all.

GENERALIZING THE LOCAL BOARDS.

The other new bill of the Government (designed by Mr. GOSCHEN) is an attempt to reduce to order the chaos of local government. You know, I dare say, how we pride ourselves on our local government. Centralization is the great English bogey. Local self-government is the neat and compact formula into which we compress the whole explanation of our constitutional vigor and imperial greatness. We thank Heaven we are not centralized like that wretched country, France. Happy, happy England, with her parish pump and vestry beadle as permanent "guarantees of national vitality!" Of course, there is a good deal of truth in this view. Parish politics, in the best sense of the term, means local energy and an all-pervading public spirit. It means that you can cut a community into pieces, and each piece remains a vital organism, quite capable of taking care of itself. The Anglo-Saxon race on both sides of the Atlantic are what they are mainly through their firm hold on this great principle, which has become indeed a kind of second nature to them. But local self-government has another side, with which you are as well acquainted as we are. It is not always the cleanest thing in the world. The icicle "that's curded by the frost and hangs on Dian's temple" is not exactly an emblem of local administrative chastity. Local self-government with us has become a synonym for lobbery and mismanagement, at least in the towns. The better sort of public-spirited men aim at the House of Commons, and despise anything beneath it, except as a stepping-stone to get there. The consequence is, that the various local boards are filled by men who are obscure even among the obscure, and whose obscurity is the screen behind which they perpetrate their jobs and exhibit their incapacity with the utmost impunity. They are men without name or position, and there is no getting at them. Never having had a character, they have none to lose, and neither the sharp criticisms of the Press nor the more direct censures of the central authority touch them at all. In country districts affairs are much better managed. The landlords practically have everything in their own hands, and their integrity is beyond reproach, while they are also tolerably successful in providing what is wanted. It is proposed that there shall be representative county Boards elected (but at second-hand, not first-hand,) by the rate-payers, as well as representative parochial and borough Boards. In other respects the object of the scheme is to simplify and concentrate local government, by reconciling conflicts of jurisdiction, and securing uniformity in the collection and audit of accounts. At present we have, as Mr. GOSCHEN said, "a chaos as regards authorities, a chaos as regards rates, and a worse chaos than all as regards areas." There can be no doubt of the need of reform, or of the direction taken by the Government being the right one. Where they fail is in not going far enough.

THE LAND-OWNERS IN PERIL.

A shudder went through the House of Commons a week or two since when the Lord Advocate (the chief Scotch Minister in the Government) remarked, incidentally, that rent was "only a personal debt." I wonder how the country gentlemen will feel when they read the programme of the new Land Tenure Reform Association, which has just been published, with an "explanatory statement" by Mr. JOHN STUART MILL, who is the Chairman of the Society.

I should fancy that when the gentlemen with the broad lands, "acted up to the tips," as DISRAELI used to say, perusing these heretical and blasphemous proposals, their hair will stand on end and they will think the world drawing to a close. The days of feudal privilege are already numbered, and the agitation to make land a simple article of commerce, taxed just the same as other property, and deprived of all peculiar privileges, is destined to work far deeper and more momentous results than all the party reforms that could be.

F. J. H.

RULLOFF, THE MURDERER.

Prof. Mather's Account of His Interview With Him—His Zeal as a Philologist.

Prof. R. H. MATHER, of Amherst College, has communicated to the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* an account of a visit he recently made to the murderer, EDWARD H. RULLOFF, in his cell. From it we quote the following, which will doubtless be interesting, even to those who have already read much respecting this singular man:

The visit was not one of idle curiosity, for one of my colleagues in the college had shown me, some months since, a criticism of RULLOFF'S, written years ago, when he was in the State Prison at Auburn, N. Y., upon parts of Prof. TAYLER LEWIS' edition of one of PLATO'S dialogues, which had warmly interested me in his scholarship. About 9 o'clock, the advocate and I went down to the prison, and the gentlemanly High Sheriff at once consented to grant the interview, if RULLOFF was willing. The doomed man at first refused, as he had done of late to all visitors, but when we told that I was a student and teacher of Greek, he at once consented. He approached the heavy latticed iron door and asked very politely if I could remain long enough to learn something of the beauties of his theory of language. Without replying, I turned to the officer and asked if I might be permitted to go into the cell. He said, yes, and proceeded to unlock the massive padlock. It was a long, narrow, granite-built room, but high, and furnished with plenty of light and pure air. As we entered RULLOFF approached with two dilapidated chairs, and with the most winning courtesy, asked us to be seated, and offered to relieve me of my hat. He sat down on his rude pallet opposite me, and I told him that I had seen the criticism referred to above, and that I had desired to learn how he had acquired his knowledge of the old languages. He replied, with a smile, that he had obtained it all by honest work; that he had never been in a college or university, but that from boyhood he had had a most intense interest in the beauty and symmetry of the Greek tongue. He complained that he had been laughed at by the public as a superficial scholar, and wanted me to satisfy myself on that, and then hear what he had to say about the formation of language. I replied that as we had no text books, I could not examine him, to which he rejoined that many of the classical authors he knew by heart, and would try and repeat portions if I would suggest where he should begin. Thinking that something from the *Memorabilia* might be appropriate to his present needs, I suggested the third chapter, first book, where the sentiments of SOCRATES with reference to God and duty in their purity and exaltation approach so nearly to Biblical revelation; and he at once gave me the Greek. Other parts of the same chapter, as well as the *Iliad* of HOMER and some of the plays of SOPHOCLES, he showed great familiarity with. Then, in order to show his thoroughness, he criticised the common rendering of certain passages, and he did it with such subtlety and discrimination and elegance as to show that his critical study of these nicet points was more remarkable than his powers of memory; in fact I should say that the subtlety of analysis and reasoning was the marked characteristic of his mind. On one or two passages of HOMER, in particular, he showed great acuteness of criticism, and a most thorough appreciation of the grandeur of the sentiment. One or two renderings of President FELTON he opposed most vigorously and thought I supported the common version he quoted from a vast range of classics to confirm his view.

His theory of language I cannot enter upon here, for it is too subtle for the general reader. It is very original, is quite contrary to the established views upon comparative philology, and probably will never be of any practical use. Most persons think him a monomaniac on this, and certainly his enthusiasm is most remarkable. He sat there in his chains, just sentenced by the highest Court to die on the gallows, and without a word, or apparently a thought, about his doom, he argued and plead for his favorite theory, as though he were wrestling for his life and was determined to win. He is anxious to have philologists examine the manuscript of his work. He urged me to come with several such men, and take time to see whether his theory is true. He asked my pardon for the apparent dogmatism of the statement, but said he felt convinced that this theory of language was a special revelation to him, and that perhaps a hundred years might elapse ere it would be known again, and then added, significantly, "And you know that whatever is done must be done quickly!"

In person this strange man is about middle height and of robust build, and is apparently verging on fifty years of age, not at all the broken old man he has been represented. He has a singular face, not villainous or grossly sensual, nor is it scholarly. The features are strongly marked and full of sinister meaning. It is a face you could not forget, and yet would not care to think about. His wife, who is a stark fool, had heard was the striking feature, but it did not impress me so, perhaps because it showed struggle and suffering. The bad lines in his face to me were about his chin and forehead, and his neck is very short and stout and heavy. In manners he is very urbane and natural, and he converses with great facility and elegance. His voice is mellow and pleasant, and occasionally showed tones of tenderness. But for all that I do not believe the man has any tenderness save for language. In looking at him you would never imagine him as loving any human being, and you would be sure that his hatred would be implacable. He is a sphinx, an enigma, and offers in himself a powerful argument against the theory that education is alone sufficient to lead to true manhood. Those who would throw out moral and Biblical teachings from our systems of culture, have a difficult task to harmonize their theory with such a character as this. Here is a profound and appreciative student of all that is beautiful and glorious in classical learning, working for years as a philologist, and with a zeal rarely equaled; and yet all the time living a life of crime as dark and terrible as any criminal in our land. He shows that true culture and true manhood can only be by a development of the moral sense, and that we must educate the heart as fast as we educate the head, or our knowledge may only increase our sin.

A Man Drowned.

WM. WRIGHT, one of the crew of the British ship *Ada*, while intoxicated, fell overboard at Pier No. 37 East River, last night, and was drowned. His body was not recovered.

WASHINGTON.

The Currency Statement—Registered Bonds Interest—A Lunatic Claiming the Presidency—Earl Grey's Reception—A Fatal Accident—Miscellaneous Matters.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The receipts of fractional currency for the week ending today amount to $742,000.

Shipments—Notes	$[illegible]
Fractional currency	723,000
The Treasurer holds in trust as security for national bank circulation	$[illegible]
Add for public deposits	15,716,000
National bank notes in actual circulation at this date	$[illegible]
National gold bank notes in circulation	440,000
Internal revenue receipts today	360,000
Grand total for year	$[illegible]
Subscriptions to the new loan today	$[illegible]

THE INTEREST ON REGISTERED BONDS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has determined to adopt an approved plan for the payment of interest on the new registered bonds, which will save much trouble and inconvenience to holders as well as materially improve the prospects of the new funded loan to which class of the debt the new plan will be confined. The plan above referred to consists in the payment of interest by a check payable to the order of the Treasurer of the United States sent directly by mail to the address of the holder of the bond, and removes the serious inconvenience of compelling holders to attend the office of the Assistant Treasurer in order to obtain their money. The Secretary has given directions that a circular shall be issued inviting all parties subscribing for the new loan to furnish their addresses in order to enable this plan to be carried out.

A SINGULAR HALLUCINATION.

This morning a man named PATRICK MCGINNIS, who says he is from Pawtucket, R. I., appeared at the office of the Chief of Police, and applied for a force of Police strong enough to place him in the White House, which he claims as his office, he having been elected President of the United States by the people, and that it is all a humbug about Grant's election. He had previously applied to a lawyer near the Police Head-quarters to prosecute his claim for the office of President before the Supreme Court of the United States. He says he has made a formal demand upon the President to vacate his seat. Transportation was obtained for him to Philadelphia, on his way home to Rhode Island.

THE ODD FELLOWS.

The fifty-second anniversary of the establishment of the Order of Odd Fellows in this country will be observed by the members here, on Wednesday next, as a day of thanksgiving, and extensive preparations have been made for it. There will be a procession, and orations will be delivered at the National Theatre.

THE HIGH COMMISSION.

The English High Commission are anxiously awaiting advices from their Government concerning the propositions submitted for its sanction.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.

This afternoon an accident occurred on Seventh-street and Virginia-avenue, resulting in the instant death of one man and the fatal injury to another. The Baltimore and Potomac Railroad force are tunneling at this point, and had reached nearly the centre of Seventh-street, when suddenly a large quantity of earth fell—the bank being about thirty feet high—upon three of the colored laborers, JOHN BOOKS, JOHNSON IRWIN and JAMES YOUNG. The digging-out process was commenced at once, when it was discovered that BOOKS had been killed outright, and IRWIN severely injured. YOUNG was unhurt, although he was completely buried for at least two hours. BOOKS was formerly a slave of PHILIP HILLS, Prince George County. Mr. IRWIN was conveyed to the Providence Hospital, with one leg and one arm broken, and suffering from internal injuries.

RECEPTION BY EARL GREY.

Earl GREY was at home to-night at the quarters of the English High Commission. It was one of the largest receptions that ever took place in Washington. There were present, among others, all the members of the Joint High Commission, Judges of the Supreme Court, members of the Cabinet, foreign Ministers, Senators, and Representatives in Congress, eminent officers of the army and navy, and many prominent citizens, accompanied by ladies. Sir EDWARD and Lady THORNTON, assisted Earl DE GREY in receiving the guests. The yard attached to the house was for this occasion converted into a conservatory; choice plants being tastefully arranged, and the walls hung with evergreens and intertwined with American and British flags. The band played alternately the national airs of both countries. There was much freedom and sociability among the guests, and the hospitalities were richly dispensed.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Report for the Last Twenty-four Hours.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22—7½ P. M.—The barometer continues falling steadily on the California coast. It has also fallen decidedly at Rocky Mountain stations and in the Northern States with a rapid increase of temperature. The high pressure which advanced Friday night into the Mississippi Valley continues in the south-east, and extends to Ohio. The light rain and clouds of Friday night have slowly passed from Lakes Michigan and Huron to the Eastern States. Clearing-up weather is now reported on Lake Erie. Fair and clear weather has been generally experienced during the day from Virginia, south and westward.

PROBABILITIES.

It is probable that the barometer will continue to fall on the Pacific coast, and may possibly bring rain on Sunday. A falling barometer, with cloudy weather and fresh winds, is probable for the upper lakes on Sunday; partially cloudy weather for the Eastern States, and clear weather south of Pennsylvania and the Ohio River.

The Weather on Mount Washington.

MOUNT WASHINGTON, N. H., April 22.—Observations at 7 o'clock P. M.—Barometer, 22.81; change, minus .07. Thermometer, 34°; change, minus 7°. Relative humidity, 87; wind west; velocity of wind, twenty-five miles per hour. At sunset the country northward was covered with clouds, and there were also a few clouds in the valley near the mountain. These soon began to come over the summit. It has been snowing at intervals since 6 o'clock A. M.

EXPLOSION AT HOOSAC TUNNEL.

Four Men Instantly Killed—Lightning Alleged as the Cause of the Disaster.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 22.—There has been another terrible explosion at the Hoosac Tunnel, being attended this time by a sad loss of life, no less than four men being instantly killed, and one other seriously injured. The explosion took place at the east end of the Hoosac Tunnel, yesterday afternoon, about 4½ o'clock, instantly killing Mr. JOHN S. MASON, Superintendent; FRED. ROBERTS, blaster; THOS. RATCRAFT, machine runner, and W. DUNN, miner. Mr. JOHN CHURCHILL, carpenter, was severely injured, having his leg broken. The charges were all ready for explosion, the machine gun back out of the way, wire connected, &c., and the men were standing under the holes which were in the roof, when the electricity from the thunder-shower, which was in progress at the time, exploded the charges with the result stated. Another account states that the usual blast was about to take place in the enlargement of the tunnel—the men having the roof-holes. The blasters had made all necessary arrangements for connecting the main wire to the battery, but were waiting for the other men to pass by. At that moment the holes were fired by a current of electricity, conducted from the mouth of the tunnel, a distance of one-quarter of a mile, by an iron rail. It is believed that during the thunder showers that took place at that time, the lightning struck the track, causing the electric wire to explode the holes.

CUBA.

Gen. Valmaseda to take the Field in Cuba—More Murders by the Weyler.

HAVANA, April 20.—The *Diario* says that VALMASEDA will go to Camaguey with five or six battalions, after pacifying Sancti Spiritus.

A telegram received from VALMASEDA, dated at Sancti Spiritus, yesterday, says the column of troops under CASTILLA killed MIGUEL GERONIMO GUTIERREZ, Vice-President of the Cuban House of Representatives, and MIGUEL VELASCO, a quartermaster, driving the majority of the insurgent bands across the military line of the Moron. At Santiago de Cuba, on the 12th, Col. CANEDAL surprised the rebel encampment near Cobre, killing twenty and taking some prisoners, five of whom were immediately executed.

Official advices confirm the report that the insurgents remain on the eastern side of the military line.

FIRES.

Destructive Fires in West Virginia and Missouri.

WHEELING, West Va., April 22.—At 3 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in a carpenter-shop in Farmington, about sixty-five miles from Wheeling, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which destroyed fifteen dwellings, the station-house, pump-house, warehouse and merchandise worth $5,000, the ticket and express offices and their contents. The fire was caused by some drunken men playing cards in the carpenter-shop, and dropping a candle among the shavings. About half of the town is destroyed.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 22.—A fire at Sedalia, Mo., last Saturday, destroyed property belonging to J. S. SEALEY & Co. and others, valued from $20,000 to $70,000, insured as follows: North American, $3,000; Security, $3,000; Lorillard, $2,000; Imperial, of London, $10,000; Germania, of New-York, $5,000; Home, of New-York, $5,000; Liverpool and London Globe, $5,000; Pacific, of California, $4,000; Phenix, of Brooklyn, $5,000; other insurance companies, $8,000.

THE EAST.

The French Fair in Boston—Probable Disaster on the Fishing Banks.

BOSTON, April 22.—The French Fair, which closed to-night, has been quite successful, though possibly the complications in France since the project was inaugurated have affected the result disadvantageously. The receipts are announced at about $80,000, and probably the net proceeds to be devoted to the aid of the French will amount to $60,000 or $70,000. Four fishing schooners, belonging to Gloucester, Mass., were probably lost, with all hands, in the severe gale of the 2d inst., on the Banks. The missing vessels are the *A. P. Lindsley*, with eleven men; the *Seamen's Pride*, with ten men; the *William Murray*, with nine men, and the *B. H. Hough*, with ten men. Gloucester is in mourning over the probable fate of the missing schooners. Two fishing vessels from the same place were lost in February, which, added to the presumed disasters of April, give a total of six vessels and sixty-three lives lost the present season. The lost seamen were mostly residents of Gloucester, and many of them have left families.

THE WEST.

Progress of the Northern Pacific Railroad—President Grant in Indiana.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 22.—The track is now being laid on the Northern Pacific Railroad at the rate of one mile per day, and over 3,000 men are employed on the construction of the work. Cars are running two miles beyond Brainerd.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 22.—President GRANT arrived in this city this morning, accompanied by Senator MORTON, and was met by the Committee of Reception, consisting of Hon. DANIEL MACAULEY, Mayor, and a number of prominent citizens. The President remains here as a guest of Senator MORTON until 10½ o'clock to-night, when he will leave for St. Louis by a special train over the Vandalia route. A public reception will be given him at the Academy of Music this evening. Addresses will be made by Senator MORTON, Gov. BAKER, Hon. JOHN COBURN and others.

The Dakota Legislature—A Telegraphic Mistake.

YANKTON, Dakota Territory, April 21.—The special session of the Legislature which was convened on Tuesday was brought to a sudden termination just as the most important business had been finished. A dispatch was received by Gov. BURBANK on that day from Secretary FISH, which read as follows: "The Attorney-General is of opinion that a special session is authorized." By another dispatch received today it is ascertained that the first dispatch should read unauthorized. The error is traceable to some telegraph office between Sioux City and Chicago. Before the last dispatch came to hand a bill had passed both Houses and been signed by the Governor authorizing the counties and townships to vote a tax in aid of railroads. As the session was held in good faith, under the supposed favorable opinion of the Attorney-General, it is presumed that Congress, when appealed to, will legalize the action of the Legislature.

UTAH TERRITORY.

Movements of Brigham Young—The United States District Court.

GREAT SALT LAKE, Utah, April 22.—BRIGHAM YOUNG left here today for the South. The body of a man supposed to have been murdered, was found two miles west of this city on Thursday. Chief-Justice JAMES B. MCKEAN will hold the next term of the United States District Court at Salt Lake City on May 15, at which time it is expected arrangements will have been perfected to enable him to have Grand and Petit Jurors. Some cases of great importance will come on for investigation or trial. It is expected to be an exceedingly interesting term.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Indian Outrages in Arizona—Movements of Gov. Safford.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 21.—Gov. SAFFORD, of Arizona, has gone East to attend the organization of the Southern Pacific Railroad, of which he is a corporator. A stage was attacked by Apache Indians on the 16th inst., sixty-five miles east of Tucson, Arizona, and the driver, MARK ROBBINS, killed and horribly mutilated. The stage was burned and the mail destroyed.

Opening of the Base-Ball Season in Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The first regular base-ball match game of the season came off today between the Olympics and Nationals of this city. A north-east wind prevailed during the game, which was the cause of some loose play on both sides. The Olympics won easily by the following score:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Nationals	2	0	2	2	0	4	0	1	0—12
Olympics	2	1	3	4	1	0	5	2	5—23

Runs earned, 16 to 3.

The Memphis Spring Meeting—Opening of the Little Rock Railroad.

MEMPHIS, April 22.—Fifty-two well-known horses are already on the course, and more are expected for the Spring meeting, which commences Tuesday next. A special dispatch to the *Avalanche* from Little Rock says: "The first engine went over the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad yesterday. There is not more than six inches of water over the track at any place."

THE NEW COMET.

The Phenomenon Observed at Three Points.

ALBANY, New-York, April 22.—Prof. HOUGH, of the Dudley Observatory, announces the discovery of a new comet. It was first seen by LEWIS SWIFT, of Marathon, N. Y., on the evening of the 15th inst., and reported to Prof. HOUGH, who, owing to cloudy weather, was unable to observe it until the 18th. Last night its approximate position was 2 hours 30 minutes right ascension, and 60° 8 minutes north declination. The right ascension is increasing 3 minutes 20 seconds, and the declination is diminishing 36 minutes daily.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The following letter was received at the Navy Department yesterday:

UNITED STATES NAVAL OBSERVATORY, WASHINGTON, April 21, 1871.

SIR: I have the honor to inform the Department that I received a letter on the 19th of April from Mr. LEWIS SWIFT, of Marathon, N. Y., announcing that he had discovered a comet on the 15th inst. The comet was observed here last night by Prof. HALL, and its position was as follows: April 20, 9 hours 4 minutes Washington time; right ascension, 2 hours, 38 minutes 4 seconds; declination north, 60° 14'; hourly motion in right ascension increasing 2s.; hourly motion in declination diminishing 1' 2. The comet is a telescopic one of average brightness.

Very respectfully, &c.

B. F. SANDS, Commodore, Superintendent.

Hon. GEORGE M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy.

A Subsidy for the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

LOUISVILLE, KY., April 22.—The Board of Aldermen, to-night, unanimously passed an ordinance subscribing $375,000 to aid the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company in extending its connection south, by a lease of the Louisville and Decatur Railroad, and to purchase an interest in the North and South Alabama Railroad. The ordinance will be submitted to the people on the 9th of May instead of the 9th. The stockholders of the Central Savings Bank, lately closed on account of the irregularities of the cashier, G. G. ROBBINS, held a meeting today. The statement of the condition of the Bank is as follows: Liabilities, $136,[illegible]; assets, bills receivable and bills of exchange, at fifty per cent on their face, $126,[illegible]; the bank has $20,000 in good paper, and $60,000 in foreign banks. On this statement the stockholders determined to resume business, and selected a new Board for the purpose. CHARLES SMITH, of the firm of J. L. LITTLEJOHN & Co., President. The bank will be ready for work on Tuesday, when it will be prepared to pay every dollar deposited.

Precarious Condition of State Senator Harpending.

ALBANY, April 22.—Senator HARPENDING has suffered a relapse, and is in a low condition this evening.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Dan Symonds.

We record, with extreme regret, the death of Mr. DANIEL SYMONDS. Mr. SYMONDS had long been in ill health, but his decease was rather unlooked for by his numerous friends in theatrical circles here. It occurred, we learn, yesterday at Hoboken, in New-Jersey, whither Mr. SYMONDS had returned after a sojourn in Louisiana with Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON. The deceased gentleman was a manager in Australia, and he revisited this country with Mr. JEFFERSON in 1865, and accompanied that artist to England in 1867. In January, 1869, he became business manager of the Olympic Theatre, and only relinquished the duties of that office when compelled to do so by infirmities. Mr. SYMONDS was English by birth, but his first visit to this country was made twenty-five years ago, and he was absent from it only during his stay in Australia and during brief trips to Europe. Besides possessing a thorough knowledge of all details pertaining to theatrical affairs, he was a capital actor, and excelled in "dialect parts." Of numerous performances in which he shared, that in which he represented *Dr. Cotton*, during Mr. HACKETT'S last engagement at the Broadway Theatre, and the latest, on the occasion of an entertainment by which he benefited at the Olympic, in June last, are freshest in our recollection. Fresher still, and probably more widespread, are memories of kindliness and humor, whereof sufficient proofs have been given to cause a general and deep sorrow to tread upon the tidings of his loss.

Mr. W. H. Sedley Smith.

From the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, April 22.

Mr. W. H. SEDLEY SMITH, a well-known actor, and one of the best "old men" upon the stage, died yesterday at St. Louis. His real name was W. H. SEDLEY, and he was born in Montgomeryshire, North Wales, Dec. 4, 1806. He was obliged to commence fighting his way in the world at an early age, and as his taste inclined him to the stage, he assumed the name of SMITH, and obtained a situation at the Shrewsbury Theatre, under the management of Mr. CRISP. In a short time he was assigned to play minor parts, and improving the opportunities afforded him, he made a rapid advance. In 1822 he obtained his first regular engagement at the Theatre Royal, Lancaster, where he played walking gentlemen's parts. In 1827 he received an offer of an engagement from Isaac and Jane Pope, and in June, 1829, he made his first appearance in America, at the Walnut-street Theatre, in this city, as *Diddler* in "Raising the Wind," and as *Lothario* in "The Miller and His Men." In 1838 he accepted an engagement at the Tremont Theatre, Boston, and since then he has played in many of the best theatres of the country. A few years ago Mr. SMITH was attached to the Chestnut-street company, in this city, when it was under Mr. SIMS'S management. He will be remembered by many of our playgoers on account of his artistic acting in many standard "old man" parts.

How a Thunder-Storm Affected the Wild Animals—An Elephant in Tears.

From the Springfield (Ill.) Journal, April 20.

We learn that at about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, during the heavy rain-storm, accompanied by high wind, some three or four cars standing upon a side track at Lanesville, a station just east of Mechanicsburg, on the line of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad, were blown upon the main track and there stopped. Soon after, No. 5 freight-train, bound West, came along; but such was the darkness that prevailed at the time that the situation was not seen in season to stop, and the train ran into the cars, smashing several of them up rather badly. The locomotive was also somewhat damaged; but fortunately no one was injured, although several men were in the caboose at the time. We understand that the engineer saw the cars, but the blinding effects of the flashes of lightning and the darkness gave the appearance of their being on the side track; the mistake was not discovered in time to prevent the collision. Upon the freight-train were four lions and an elephant, en route for Quincy, to join a menagerie or circus company to be organized in that place. The commotion among the lions at the time of the collision is said to have been terrific as they roared and dashed against the bars of their cages. The elephant was thrown down, and appeared the picture of fear, his huge frame trembling like a leaf in a storm, and the "big tears falling thick and fast from his eyes!" so says an eye-witness. The nature and extent of the accident was soon ascertained, the lions quieted, the Italian having charge of the elephant soon restored the confidence of the animal, and matters assumed a business-like appearance. The damaged cars were taken from the track, but not, however, in season to avoid some detention of the passenger-train, which came in rather late. We understand that no blame is attached to the engineer of the freight-train.

Felonious Assaults Last Night.

PATRICK HUGHES, a young man, assaulted his father, JOHN HUGHES, at his residence, No. 206 Seventh-street, last evening, and cut him severely about the head and face. The unnatural son was locked up at the Union Market Police Station.

At a late hour last night a fight occurred in Washington Market, between JOHN POWERS, of Jersey City, and MICHAEL KELLY, of No. 266 Fulton-street, during which KELLY used a chopper and POWERS a knife. Both were slightly injured, and locked up at the Chambers-street Police Station.

COAL MATTERS.

Favorable Outlook on the Entire Question.

Partial Resumption of Operations Near Scranton.

Four Mines at Work and Others Preparing to Follow.

The Working Miners Guaranteed Full Protection.

Probability of a Satisfactory Settlement Next Week.

Important Action Taken by the Schuylkill Operators.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., April 22.—Four mines are working today. The German miners employed by the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, who, by threats and intimidation, were compelled to cease work yesterday, resumed operations today, the Company guaranteeing protection. About fifty cars were mined during the day. The mine of MOSIER & WEBER is running, and HALL & FELLOWS are also working a full force of men in their mine. A private mine at Pittsburg commenced operations today. The public generally seem to be strongly of the opinion that the meeting to be held at Hyde Park on Tuesday, will bring about a satisfactory settlement, though, by those best informed, this is considered very doubtful. All the strikers, but one company, left for their homes this noon.

A gentleman from Carbondale, with whom I conversed today, says that the miners of that region are ready to acquiesce in any arrangement that the Hyde Park miners may agree to. Taken all in all, the situation looks more favorable.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., April

CURRENT LITERATURE.

KNOCKED ABOUT.

Why don't I work? Well, Sir, will you,
Right here on the spot, give me suthin' to do?
Work! Why, Sir, I don't want no more
'N a chance in any man's shop or store;
That's what I'm lookin' for every day,
But thar ain't no jobs; well, what d'ye say?
Hain't got nothin' at present! Just so;
That's how it always is, I know!

Follows like me ain't wanted much;
Folks are gen'rally jubus of such;
Think they ain't the right sort o' stuff—
Blest if it isn't a kind o' rough
On a man to have folks hintin' belief
That he ain't to be trusted more'n a thief,
When p'raps his fingers are cleaner far
'N them o' the chaps that talk so are!

Got a look o' the sea? Well, I guess that's so;
Had a hankerin' that way some years ago,
And run off; I shipped in a whaler first,
And got cast away; but that warn't the wust;
Took fire, Sir, next time, we did, and—well,
We blazed up till every thing standin' fell,
And then me and Tom—my mate—and some more,
Got off, with a notion of goin' ashore.

But thar warn't no shore to see round thar,
So we drifted and drifted everywhar
For a week, and then all but Tom and me
Was took by the sharks or down in the sea;
But we prayed—me and Tom—the best we could,
For a sail. It come, and at last we stood
On old arth once more, and the Captain told
Us we was ashore in the land of gold.

Gold! We didn't get much. But we struck
For the mines, of course, and tried our luck.
'Twarn't bad at the start, but things went wrong
Pooty soon, for one night thar come along,
While we was asleep, some red-skin chaps,
And they made things lively round thar—perhaps!
Anyhow, we left mighty quick—Tom and me,
And we didn't go back—kind o' risky, yer see!

By-m-by, Sir, the war come on, and then
We 'listed. Poor Tom! I was nigh him when
It all happened. He looked up and sez, sez he,
"Bill, it's come to partin' 'twixt you and me,
Old chap. I hain't much to leave—here, this knife—
Stand to your colors, Bill, while you have life."
That was all.—Yes, got wounded myself, Sir, here,
And—I'm pensioned on water and air a year!
It ain't much to thank for that I'm alive,
Knockin' about like this—what, a five!
That's suthin' han'some, now, that is. I'm blest,
If things don't quite frequent turn out for the best.
Arter all! A V! Ha! Luck! It's far more!
Mister, I kind o' liked the looks o' your store.
You're a trump, Sir, a reg—ah! O, all right!
I'm off, but you are, Sir, a trump, honor bright!

DANIEL CONNOLLY.
—*Appleton's Journal.*

LOTTERY TICKET NO. 3,060.

We were a party of six—a West African Governor and his wife, a Commissary-General and his wife, a Chief-Justice, and your humble servant. A fever-stricken lot we were, and had just escaped with our lives from an epidemic, to recruit health and strength in the salubrious climate of Teneriffe—that beautiful island-province of Old Spain.

We had money to spend; as why should we not, coming from the Gold and Ivory Coast? and only required the health to enjoy it. We had great animal spirits, too, notwithstanding a manifest attenuation of our material persons, and were thoroughly determined, *carpe diem*, not a day should pass without its excitement—some excursion, or picnic, or supper party, or something.

We waited on the Governor-General, and were received with a flourish of trumpets, rather inconsistent with his Excellency's occupation, as we came upon him, coat off, lopping the dead leaves of his favorite tree camellia. Then his Excellency and suite returned our call, when we happened to be out; which was better luck, I must say, than a repetition of the painful interview that had taken place in the saloon of Government House, where broken English and worse attempts at Spanish had almost confounded and angered us into something desperate.

Still this was insufficient excitement for emancipated coast officials. We required a fresh stimulant—something novel and startling and extravagant.

"I have it!" said the Governor one morning, to our great relief, as we sat at breakfast, silent and moody, around the table d'hote of the only English hotel in Santa Cruz, "just the very thing! What can be more wildly, intensely delightful than—than gambling?"

The ladies shuddered and looked dismayed.

"I don't mean that we should drop into the casino next door and stake our sovereigns on the monte-table; but why should we not go in for the lottery?"

"What lottery?" we all asked in a breath.

"Why, the Madrid great prize lottery; see, here is all about it."

And then he read aloud an English translation of a circular setting forth the advantages and inducements of a ticket in the great lottery of the year; highest prize £20,000 sterling, and 150 other prizes, ranging downward so low as £10, but nothing short of that amount; the ticket itself costing the moderate sum of £7.

"Now there are six of us," he went on; "and if I can induce Mr. Robinson, our landlord, to take the seventh share, it will only come to a pound each—not much to lose and so much to gain. What say you all?"

Of course we agreed; and forthwith our chief sallied forth to confer with our host and to purchase the ticket.

"It's all right, I have it—very well I went in time, for it was the very last left; how lucky we are!" exclaimed the Governor on his return a few hours later; and he flourished the lottery ticket before our eyes.

"I hope it will stick to us," remarked the Judge, doubtingly.

"It is sure to be a prize," prophesied our sanguine Irish friend, the Commissary-General.

"At all events, 'never venture, never have,'" I added hopefully; but the ladies remained silent.

"And now," continued the Governor, "since we cannot possibly learn the result for some weeks, suppose we pass the time elsewhere than in this hot city. We have seen all that is to be seen; and, for my part, I am sick of the cathedral, and the crowded plaza, and the mole, and NELSON'S wound.* We want rest and refreshing breezes in the highlands; let us betake ourselves to the mountain brow, to Oratava, the Villa of the Peak."

The proposition was hailed with the delight of people who had nothing better to suggest; but a difficulty presented itself at the outset in the fact that none of us, except the Chief-Justice, understood a word of the language, and in a Spanish hotel we should be all adrift.

However, in our distress and perplexity a *deus ex machina* presented himself in the person of an English-speaking Spanish gentleman who came to call upon us; and, on the case being stated to him, he informed us that he was himself desirous of visiting Oratava, and would gladly do so in our company.

Accordingly, next day saw us all wending our way across the island in an omnibus drawn by a triangular arrangement, of first a mule, as leader, then two mules, and then two horses in the shafts. The day was bright, warm and exhilarating, the pace rapid, and the scenery exquisite and sublime; more especially when we reached an elevated plateau that commanded a full view of the far-famed Peak, and the iron-bound coast-line far as the eye could reach washed by mightiest breakers. But I have no intention of being descriptive; abler pens than mine have failed in the attempt to word-paint this garden of the Hesperides; I am only lingering en route in a tantalizing mood, to pile up your agony as regards "No. 3060."

*Lord NELSON lost his right arm at the assault on Santa Cruz [illegible]

Our days passed pleasantly at Oratava. There were gardens to visit, ferns to collect, and an antediluvian tree to gaze wonderingly at in its grand decay. We took long rides, too, in the neighborhood; and actually handled the lava that, in days of yore, had swept down the sides of the great mountain. We descended into the sultry lowlands and we climbed the snow-capped Peak, thus diversifying our temperature within the hour—

"For there may be snow on the mountain-top,
While there's heat in the valley below."

Time passed unnoticed by all except by two of us, myself and our worthy friend and interpreter, the Spaniard. Properly speaking, this gentleman was not a Spaniard, although he wished to be considered one, nor even was he a native of Teneriffe. He was a settler from Gibraltar, and, as all the initiated know, such individuals are yclept "Rock-Scorpions," as a Rock-Scorpion, therefore, I shall speak of him henceforth.

With him I concocted an abominable scheme. It was the day that the news of the lottery might arrive from Madrid, and why should we not anticipate it?

It was a vile, unfeeling, disgraceful undertaking, as you shall see; but once the devil took possession of us, (and in no other way can I account for it,) we entered heart and soul into carrying out the details of the plot as completely as our means would permit of.

Imprimis we required official paper, and in the ill-supplied shops of Oratava none was to be had; no paper was, in fact, procurable except "gold-edged post," quite unfitted for our purpose. However, we made the best of it. I snipped the edges with a pair of scissors, and when folded lengthwise the document assumed a formidable shape. But even this fictitious resemblance to "an official" was denied us, as the largest envelope in the stationary establishment was not so large as some I had myself, and they were small enough. On the subject-matter and style of composition we were, therefore, compelled to rely, and in this respect we were not mistaken.

I was aware that it had been arranged by the Governor with Mr. Robinson, of the English hotel in Santa Cruz, that should the steamer arrive at any unusual hour so as to prevent him sending the news by the ordinary post, and should our ticket, No. 3,060, be the winner of a prize, a special messenger should be dispatched with the happy intelligence.

Accordingly the Rock-Scorpion and I invested in a small boy mounted on a mule, and we instructed the imp in what manner he was to act.

These preparations made to our entire satisfaction, we joined our party, and sat down composedly to the *olla podrida* set before us.

"Good gracious! this is actually the 1st of April!" exclaimed the Governor, as he helped the dish, "the day the steamer from Lisbon is due; I wonder shall we hear anything? I don't think Robinson will disappoint us if we have had any luck."

"You are too sanguine, dear; do be less hopeful, and we may win something," said his wife.

"For my part, I have never given the thing a second thought," boasted the Chief-Justice; "the chances are a thousand to one against us. Besides, I put little faith in these Government-managed lotteries. Indeed, I disapprove of such gambling sources of revenue for any respectable country."

"Thank you for your opinion of us," returned the Rock-Scorpion, sarcastically; "but still I don't suppose you would object to win a prize from us, would you?"

"I shouldn't, at any rate," put in the Commissary-General.

"Nor I, dear," whispered his better half; "for I should know what to do with such a god-send."

"Oh! don't desecrate the name; remember, this is a gambling transaction," cried the Governor's wife, who caught the expression. "I really believe I should tremble to touch money won so easily. I agree with the Judge, it cannot be right or proper—it's nae canny."

"Halloa! what's the row below?" I cried, on recognising the clatter of the mule's hoofs entering the paved *patio* of the establishment. An unintelligible shout now resounded in the quadrangular courtyard, and involuntarily we all started to our feet, then, impelled by irresistible curiosity, rushed to the gallery overlooking the yard, and craned our necks to catch sight of the indubitable "special messenger." But almost immediately dignity and decorum returned to us and we resumed our seats silently at the table.

I noticed that we all closed our lips very closely, (I did so, I suppose, from sympathy,) and that a pallid hue seemed to pervade our faces.

It certainly seemed an age until our lugubrious waiter slowly entered the room and handed a broadly-sealed letter to the Governor.

"El Gobernador de ——, y los estrangeros Ingleses," he read aloud. "Yes, there is no mistaking the Pillars of Hercules," his Excellency went on, glancing at the dollar-impressed seal; "and here in the corner is a memo. from Robinson: 'Please pay the messenger a dollar and a half.' Certainly—certainly. Here, Juan, money for the messenger; feed him, too;" and he placed a handful of silver in the waiter's hand. "And now I think I have earned the right to open this official from the Lottery-office at Santa Cruz; but I am sorry to say I cannot read it. However, it is certain that we have won a prize, and, great or small, it is entirely my doing. I shall, therefore, claim you all as my guests for another month, and we shall spend it in Madeira. Do you consent?"

"Oh, yes, yes!" we all cried; "but do open the letter."

He broke the seal rudely, abstracted the document within, and flung the envelope under the table. Our excitement became intense.

"Well, what is it?" asked one of the ladies, impatiently.

"I cannot make it out; the figures are many, but the amount is stated in *fuertes*—dollars; do you read the letter, Judge," and his Excellency handed the missive across to the imperturbable Chief-Justice, who translated it slowly, with all its circumlocution, pausing for a moment as he came to the figures. It was merely a stiff and formal announcement from the Secretary to inform his Excellency and the other English strangers sojourning in the island that their ticket in the Madrid lottery, No. 3,060, was the successful holder of a prize which, reduced to English currency, amounted to the round sum of £9,000 sterling.

Stunned we were at first and utterly confounded; then, as the Irish Commissary-General found his voice and uttered a war whoop of joy, we all joined in a jubilant shout, and madness ruled the hour.

Of course I was bound to be especially extravagant, and I must say my joy was extravagant.

"Well, say what one will, the love of pelf is only human nature after all," remarked the Chief-Justice, sententiously. "I must congratulate you, my dear friends, on our exceeding great good fortune." And the Judge gravely stretched forth his hand to grasp us all in turn. "It isn't every day that you and I (addressing me) come in for £1,285 14s. 3½d.; that is our share and Mr. Robinson's, you know," (for he had made a rapid mental calculation while some of us were going through the slow process of pencil and paper.) "Of course you married folks are entitled to double shares."

"What!" exclaimed Mrs. —— to her husband, the Commissary-General, "can it indeed be possible that we are actually in possession of—of, let me see, (and pencil and paper,) of—oh, delightful!—£2,571 8s. 7d.! Now, John, you must promise me one thing at once,"—and she drew his head down lovingly, so as to impart her proposition whisperingly—"you must put one thousand in the Bank of England for Tommy, and let the interest accumulate until he comes of age. Won't you promise, dear?"

The words reached me, and for the first time, strange as it may appear, the villainy of the trick I was playing struck me as with its open palm on the cheek, and I felt the very roots of my hair grow red. Tommy was their little boy, eight years old, at school in England.

But the ball had been set a-rolling down hill now, and for the life of me I could not stop it. I could not find words to tell them it was all a cruel, wretched, merciless imposture. I became for the nonce a speechless hypocrite, and kept up the farce with a nervous eagerness that must have been quickly detected had they been in their sober senses.

All I could do was to jump about and clap my hands like a driveling idiot, but in their present state of delirium, any passionate excess was unheeded.

It was soon felt by all that the dinner table was no place to discuss private intentions, and as, of course, no one could eat, we separated into natural groups. The Governor and his wife entered the big sitting-room and seated themselves in close conference on a sofa in a remote corner. The Commissary-General and his spouse retired to their rooms to talk of little Tommy and that bargain about the thousand pounds; while the Chief-Justice, who had at length caught the prevailing enthusiasm, seized me closely by the arm and muttered gutturally:

"Come out and walk—I want air! Hang it, man!" he went on as we gained the street, "I despise wealth, and only regard money for the comforts it brings; but to give away a pound haphazard and to get back £1,285 14s. 3½d. all for nothing!—come, step out!"

He was tall, and I am short, and his strides were long. I tell you I had to keep at a run by his side during that six-mile walk up hill and down dale.

He spoke not again until we reached the hotel; no doubt his thoughts were given up to the contemplation of our wonderful luck, and he was mentally reviewing the scene at the table.

Suddenly we encountered the waiter.

"I wish I had seen that messenger—where is he? Did you give him the money?" asked the Judge, in Spanish.

"No, señor," was Juan's reply: the *muchacho* had disappeared, he (Juan) had returned the *dinero* to his Excellency, and the latter had allowed him to keep so much,—and the lugubrious creature displayed to our view five bright shillings.

"Very extraordinary!" murmured the Judge appealingly to me, and his face fell in a fearfully portentous manner. I felt a cold shiver run down my back, and a strange huskiness in my throat, but I was not obliged to say anything, so we hurried upstairs.

"The messenger has gone back to Santa Cruz without his douceur," said the Governor in a reassuring tone, advancing to us. "Poor boy! he could not, of course, read Robinson's memo., and, perhaps, thought that he was not to be paid until his return; it don't matter much, but let me tell you what does. I have just been relating to my wife a circumstance that happened to me in Spain years ago. This is not the first time, I should tell you, that I have dabbled in lotteries, and on one occasion, when my brother and I were staying in Madrid, we took a ticket in a small lottery. The ticket was only a couple of dollars, and the highest prize was one hundred pounds. We won it! This is, perhaps, why my ambitious thoughts made me imagine that we had a chance of the twenty thousand pounds now. But we have done very well and I should not grumble. When we went to the office next day to be paid, what do you think they offered us? Coppers, Sir, coppers! 'Gold and silver have we none,' they told us, 'take the coppers or leave them.' They were piled up in bags in a corner ready counted for us, and what were we to do? Of course we took them; but, gracious! what a job it was. I had first to go to the alcalde and obtain from him a guard of soldiers; then we hired men and wheelbarrows, and in this way conveyed our hundred pound of coppers to our hotel. Now think of it for a moment, if they played us the same trick here—nine thousand pounds in coppers! Gold, as you are aware, is at a high premium, so are bills of exchange; no chance of our being paid by either medium. My belief then, is that they will pay us in silver, and my idea is this: as the Secretary directs us to attend at the office to-morrow to present our ticket and receive our prize, I purpose that you and I (addressing me) ride down, to-night, to Santa Cruz by moonlight. It is only twenty-seven miles, and we'll take our time and be ready after breakfast to attend when the lottery office opens at ten o'clock. Then when we ascertain their method of paying us, we can make our arrangements. I shall ask my friend, the Governor, for a military guard, and we can cart the bags of silver up here for distribution. Now go out and hire two strong and sure-footed ponies, and direct them to be sent here for us after supper."

Naturally, I had to comply, but my heart misgave me as I passed out, to notice that the ladies were in close consultation, and that the Secretary's letter was in one of their hands.

All this while the Rock-Scorpion was disregarded and forgotten by everybody. He had felt himself *de trop*, and had betaken himself to his chamber, but I now passed him in the verandah, on his way to the sitting-room, as I hurried out.

I hurried out indeed, but not upon the errand I had undertaken, but to think—think think. My head ached with the thoughts of the wrong I was inflicting—with the miserable dread of discovery before I could explain matters, and with the innumerable plans that I formed and rejected to break the killing, unpardonable news that No. 3,060 was a delusion and a snare.

When I returned to the sitting-room I found our party in confusion and a very Babel of voices in hot dispute concerning the letter.

"I say that gold-edged paper was never used in an official form before; look at that; it is plain that the vile wretch, whoever he is, that has played us this dastardly trick, tried to clip off all the gold, but left so much to tell the tale," and the Governor's wife, who was the speaker, held up to view the tiniest bit of gold edge at a corner of the abominable production.

"That, coupled with the disappearance of the messenger, is conclusive evidence in my opinion," assented the Chief-Justice.

"Oh! I have explained his absence I thought," said the Governor, who still hoped against hope.

"If I thought it was a trick played us by any garlic-eating Spaniard," growled the Irish Commissary-General looking ominously across at the trembling Rock-Scorpion, and elevating his voice as he went along, "I would grip my blackthorn by this"—and he grasped it in the middle—"and I would clutch the fellow tight around the throat, so"—and he performed the mimic gesture—"and I would thrash him within an inch of his miserable life. I would, by heavens!"

His wife meantime had disappeared from the room, and returned as he finished with that fierce vow of vengeance.

Irrepressible tears coursed down her cheeks as she advanced to the group, with an envelope in her hand.

"A Manchester envelope never came out of a Spanish lottery-office," she sobbed forth. "See, there—there is the trade-mark!" Oh! poor little Tommy; how hard it is to bear this cruel disappointment!"—and she leaned against her big angry husband.

"Why don't you suggest something?" asked the Judge, suddenly turning sharp round toward poor silent shivering me. "Do you think it a hoax, a contemptible, unfeeling, practical joke at our expense, or what do you think?"

"I can't think," I returned, sadly—and it was certainly the best answer I could have made, for we were evidently suspected, under the circumstances.

Shortly afterward the Rock-Scorpion and I left the room, and I made him, on pain of an immediate sound beating from that awful blackthorn, indite another letter setting forth that the secretary was sorry to inform the English strangers that 3,060 was not the number of the winning ticket; that the right figure was 3,061. It was a poor, lame attempt at getting out of the scrape, a sort of hysterical won't-you-forgive-me style of thing, and I was thoroughly ashamed of it. But it was transmitted to the Governor in due course, and when he opened it the farce was at an end, the tragedy commenced.

Some people never credit a thing entirely until they see it in black and white; and there it was in black and white, in mean, base, deceitful words that seemed to shrink from showing themselves in patent black and white. It was the straw that broke the camel's back.

"I wouldn't have played such a trick on a cat," sighed the Governor as the flush of incipient fever mounted to his brow, and he retired to his room followed silently by his wife.

The Commissary-General advanced a step and clutched his blackthorn menacingly, but yielding to his gentle wife he, too, quietly withdrew.

For an instant the Chief-Justice hesitated and glared with frenzied eye at the two miserable culprits on the sofa, then seizing his hat he planted it firmly on the back of his head and stalked out of the house into the noiseless streets and on, on, on, over mountain and plain seven-and-twenty miles down into Santa Cruz.

How I passed that night I cannot tell; it was not in bed; a stupor overcame me, and I suppose I remained on that hard horse-hair sofa. The sight of the Rock-Scorpion I loathed, and I told him so. As, therefore, he had no friend left among us, he departed at daylight; and I have not since set eyes upon him.

A physician was summoned next morning to attend the Governor, and he recommended change to the mild warmth of Santa Cruz as soon as his Excellency could be safely moved.

There was, therefore, good excuse for them to remain in their rooms; but so also did the Commissary-General and his wife, without excuse. It was evident I was to be "cut," and I sat down to a sorrowful meal all alone and smoking with mingled remorse and pain.

So passed that day and another. On the third, the Governor was to leave, and he was resting in the big sitting-room awaiting his conveyance when I chanced to enter.

The sight of him as he lay there pale and dejected oppressed me greatly; I think tears filled my eyes, for, noticing my emotion, he held out his hand and pardoned me.

"I feel sure you had no idea of the length you were going to," he said, simply; "but, my boy, remember that *auri sacra fames* is universal, and that you hurt a man to the quick when you touch his pocket. That money was ours to all intents and purposes; we had already determined what to do with it, and you have deprived us of that pleasure. It was the most dangerous of practical jokes."

He spoke truly, but reproof was unneeded; the crime carried its own punishment.

Little further passed at our interview, and he left shortly after for Santa Cruz, while I, relieved beyond measure by our reconciliation, sallied out for a day's excursion.

I returned late in the evening, and was engaged in my solitary supper, when suddenly my Irish friend opened his door and came forward.

"The Governor has made up with you, I understand," he said, almost gruffly; "and so shall I. Tip us your fist, old boy. I can't bear to see you all alone, and yet I hate you, for you have nearly killed me and my poor wife;"—and he squeezed my hand unmercifully—"but you are not out of the wood yet, let me tell you; you forget that the Judge wasn't such an old friend of yours, and he is not so weak as to make up in a hurry, not without satisfaction, you understand? Remember, you are in a foreign country; and, I am sorry to say, he has written to me to the effect that he will have you out."

It was not a comforting reflection that instantly occurred to my mind; "Have you escaped the perils of pestilential Africa to fall now by the bullet of a judicious duelist?"

"I am fully aware of the consequences of my unwarrantable liberty," I replied, "and am bound to give him the satisfaction he requires, arrange it when and where you like."

"I'll see what I can do," he returned, carelessly; "meantime we will remain on here quietly. And now come and make your peace with my wife."

It was fully a week after this that I arranged to return to Santa Cruz, with the idea of having the duel over at once, one way or the other, and I rode across country all alone, arriving as night fell at the hotel.

The English mail steamer had come into port, and, anxious for letters, I went at once to Mr. Robinson's office.

"You are still in time for dinner, if you hurry," he said; "a large number of passengers came ashore to dine here, and you may know some of them."

I hastened to the table d'hote, but as I advanced along the corridor to the door of the dining-room, I was arrested by hearing my own name mingled with shouts of laughter from the company, and one voice clear above the others, as though causing the mirth by some recital.

It was the Governor's, and he was in the act of narrating, with all embellishment and in his own quaint irresistible manner, the lottery trick and its consequences.

I stood in the doorway.

"And there he is, the villain!" cried his Excellency, pointing at me with a theatrical flourish. "There stands the horrid contriver of this detestable practical joke—gave us nine thousand pounds, gentlemen, and then 'robbed us of that which not enriches him, and makes us poor indeed.'"

I was received with cheers long and loud; and, amid it all, the Chief-Justice, who was present, held out the hand of good-fellowship, and there was peace once more in the land. *Tabula solvitur risu.*—*London Society.*

PROCESSIONS TO ST. PAUL'S.—The triumphs and processions of Queen ANNE's reign form an important part of the modern history of St. Paul's. The very year of her ascent she came with great pomp to thank God for the successes of JOHN, Earl of Marlborough, in the Low Countries, and of the Duke of ORMOND and Sir GEORGE ROOKE in the port of Vigo, where they had sunk many Spanish ships and taken rich spoil. The Queen's throne was covered with a Persian carpet, and on a footstool behind her sat the Countess of MARLBOROUGH. The House of Lords and the House of Commons were present on this joyful occasion, as well as the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriffs. The old Whig Bishop of Exeter, Sir JONATHAN TRELAWNEY ("And Shall Trelawney die?"—that Trelawney)—preached a battle sermon on the exulting text, "But as for you, no man hath been able to stand before you this day." The Tower guns, those on the river, and those in St. James' Park, were fired three times—once as the Queen took coach at St. James', once when the *Te Deum* was chanted, and the last time on the Queen's return to the palace. There was another procession to St. Paul's for the victory of Blenheim; another when MARLBOROUGH forced the French lines at Tirlemont; a third for Ramilies and PETERBOROUGH's successes in Catalonia; again for Oudenarde; and, lastly, in 1713, for the welcome peace of Utrecht; but this last time the Queen did not come. The Houses of Parliament were, however, there; and for the first time the charity children of London—4,000 in number—in eight rows, occupying a space of 620 feet, were assembled in the streets round St. Paul's. The House of BRUNSWICK, too, began early to express their admiration of the Cathedral; for on the accession of GEORGE I. in 1714, the King, Princes and Princesses went in state to St. Paul's; but after this, says MILMAN, there were no more royal visits till the thanksgiving of GEORGE III. on his recovery in 1789.

For seventy years no English King entered St. Paul's in State. The citizens, therefore, rejoiced to see old King GEORGE III. come, with all the insignia of rank, on April 23, 1789, on his recovery from his temporary insanity. Old Queen CHARLOTTE was with him, the scapegrace Prince of WALES, and the Duke of YORK. Both Houses of Parliament were present, and 6,000 charity children joined in the service of the choir. In 1797 the King came again, in thanksgiving for our naval victories. French, Spanish, and Dutch flags were borne in the procession; the latest of these trophies was from glorious Camperdown, Lord DUNCAN bearing the flag of DE WINTER. NELSON was present at this ceremonial, little thinking that his future grave lay beneath the very spot on which he then trod.—*Walter Thornbury in Belgravia.*

REFUSE AND WASTE.—Turning to the more miscellaneous items which afford instances of the use of waste, we may mention vulcanized India-rubber. At one time it was thought the process of vulcanization—in other words, treating the rubber with sulphur—prevented the possibility of its being used again. It has been discovered, however, that it can be reduced to a plastic state and remanufactured. About seventy per cent. of the waste material is mixed with thirty per cent. of raw gum, and the resultant rubber is as good as that made wholly of fresh gum. This discovery tended to cheapen this material very much, as at the time it was made the refuse material was selling for £18 a ton, while the pure gum sold at prices varying from £150 to £200 a ton.

The sawdust of various woods is now turned to good purposes—that of box-wood is used for cleaning jewelry, while mahogany sawdust is employed for smoking fish. Birch and rose-wood sawdust is used by furriers in cleansing furs. In Paris common sawdust is very ingeniously utilized. A method has been discovered of forcing this material into solid moulds by the aid of heat and the hydraulic press. The sawdust thus pressed is said to present a brilliant surface, which possesses great durability.

Turning our attention from the vegetable to the animal kingdom, we may add that a beautiful and nutritious jelly is made from ivory-dust, which is very strengthening to invalids. This is the only portion of the elephant that is eaten in England; but the flesh of this animal is consumed by the natives of Africa, and GORDON CUMMING says that elephants' feet are a very great delicacy.

In the search that has been made for a new paper-making material there has been some success. Good paper is now made from esparto, a wild grass growing in Spain and the Barbary coast in large quantities. It certainly makes very good paper, and might take the pressure off rags, which are still rather scarce and dear. It was imagined that when the trade was opened with China the teeming population of that great empire, dressing as it does in cotton goods to a large extent, would be able to yield us a plentiful supply of old rags. Those who counted upon this source of supply knew but little of the economical habits of the Chinese. Rags were not likely to be wasted in that country. On inquiry, it turned out that the material in question was used up—for what purpose does our reader think?—for making the thick soles for boots! As may be imagined, all waste paper is sorted—the cleaner, such as the shavings and clippings from book-binders and envelope-makers, is worked up afresh as white paper. The fluff of cotton that is given off during the course of manufacture is, however, available for paper-making, and for the manufacture of coarse sheets and bed-covers.—*Cassell's Magazine.*

THE GREAT FIRE OF 1666.—This great conflagration began at the King's bake-house in Pudding-lane about 10 o'clock on Saturday night, Sept. 2, 1666. PEPYS, ever bustling and pompous, was awoke at 3 o'clock on the Sunday morning, and from his house in Seething-lane, near the Tower, sallied out and saw London Bridge on fire; he instantly took a boat, and passing under the blazing bridge, pushed for Whitehall, to be the first to convey the intelligence to the King and the Duke of YORK. Returning in Capt. COOK's coach, he found St. Paul's still safe, but the people in Watling-street already busy removing their goods. In Cannon-street he met the Mayor, worn out and almost beside himself because no one would pull down the houses he ordered to be pulled down, and the flames were spreading fast. In the evening the goods were removed from Cannon-street to Lombard-street.

PEPYS landed with the royal party at a small public house on the Bankside, Southwark. There, says PEPYS, "we stood and saw the fire grow; and as it grew darker appeared more and more, and in corners and upon steeples and between churches and houses as far as we could see up the city, in a most horrid, bloody, malicious flame, not like the flame of an ordinary fire. We stayed till, it being darkish, we saw the fire as only one entire arch of fire from this to the other side of the bridge, and in a bow up the Hill for an arch of above a mile long." The night was light as day for ten miles round, the glare visible for forty miles round; the clouds of smoke trailing, as EVELYN records, nearly fifty miles. "God grant," says good Mr. EVELYN, "that mine eyes may never see the like, who now saw above ten thousand houses all in one flame. The noise and cracking and thunder of the impetuous flames, the shrieking of women and children, the hurry of people, the fall of towers, houses and churches, was like a hideous storm; and the air about so hot and inflamed, that at the last one was not able to approach it, so that they were forced to stand still and let the flames burn on, which they did, about two miles in length and one in breadth."

On the Tuesday, about 8 o'clock, TASWELL, an eye-witness, describes seeing the fire break out on the top of St. Paul's, the scaffolding first catching. It had become a place of refuge and a store-house for all the burnt-out people in the neighborhood. Its isolation and immense thickness of the walls had made the citizens regard it as absolutely secure, and the book-sellers of the adjoining streets had filled the Church of St. Faith's (in the crypt of St. Paul's) with vast stores of books. By 9 o'clock, says TASWELL, "it blazed so conspicuous as to enable me to read very clearly a 16mo edition of TERENCE which I carried in my pocket." The Cathedral stood like a martyr at the stake; the stones burst and flew like hand-grenades. The melted lead (from six acres of roof) ran down the streets in a glittering stream. The very pavement grew so hot that neither horse nor man could approach with engines. The monuments, columns, friezes, capitals, split or were calcined. The vaulted roof falling in broke into St. Faith's, and the books caught fire, smouldering for a whole week, the ashes blowing as far as Eton. The beautiful portico was destroyed, nothing remaining entire but the inscription on the architrave, of which not one letter was defaced. One tomb, that of a Bishop, stood uninjured, and the lead over the east end of the altar was untouched. Soon after sunrise TASWELL, then a Westminster boy, visited the ruins, and says, "And now let any person judge of the extreme emotion I was in when I perceived the metal belonging to the bells melting, the ruinous condition of the walls, with heaps of stones of a large circumference tumbling down with a great noise about my feet, ready to crush me to death. I prepared myself for retiring back again, having first loaded my pockets with several pieces of bell-metal." Near the east end of the church he saw the charred body of an old woman, and presently he met burning engines hurried from the irresistible flames. In this fire were destroyed the monuments of BACON's father, Sir PHILIP SIDNEY, VANDYCK and Sir CHRISTOPHER HATTON; that of DONNE, the poet, was preserved, though in a mutilated state.—*Walter Thornbury in Belgravia.*

HOUSES IN HOLLAND.—A substantial Amsterdammer's house, plain only on the outside, is resplendent with white marble and glorious with carved work within. The walls of the chief rooms have often been painted by first-rate artists, and Italian sculptors must have had a fine time of it in the wealthy city, for their hand is to be seen on cornice and balustrade in many a simple merchant's house.

The British-born bow-window is not often to be seen even in the country, and the more antique oriel seems never to have been adopted by post-reformation architects. But Mevrouw is not without the power of seeing up and down the street at will, as she sits at her work; for by the little spiegelen—spy-mirrors—suspended upon strong metal work on either side of her sitting-room window, she can calmly survey, herself out of view, the passing crowd and scene below.

The basement floor is always raised a few feet above the surface of the ground, to steal a little height in air for the kitchen, the floor of which is even then a foot or two below the level of the underlying ooze, but of course ooze-tight with cement—Bettinji, the cook, is stout and healthy notwithstanding—and ascending from the street by a flight of five or six steps, a very solid door admits you to a long and narrow passage, lofty and marbled on either side, and lighted by glass above the door. The drawing-room, or, not unusually, the counting-house, with this passage, takes up the entire width of the house.

The first thought one has on entering any Dutch chamber, a drawing-room not excepted, is, "How very long!" the next, "How very bare!" Everything is handsome; but there is so little of it. No lounging-chairs, no round table with knick-knackeries; a cabinet with closed glass doors, of course, chairs placed in formal rows, a handsome chandelier, a stove-place, and that is all. You take a seat, and, perhaps, touch the wall with your elbow—lo! it yields to the touch. Wall-paper is a misnomer in Holland. Paper-hangings is the proper word. These sometimes are of oil-paintings on canvas, sometimes of paper stretched on canvas fastened on light wooden frames, which can be taken down bodily when their gay coverings have to be renewed. Evidently, these are the next descendants from tapestry and arras. The walls may be damp, and very probably are so, but then "they assume a virtue, if they have it not;" for one's eyes are never offended in Holland by dripping, smeared, washed-out wall-paper.

The bedrooms are also but scantily furnished, and, except in guest chambers, one does not often see a chest of drawers or a wardrobe. A foreign visitor, indeed, is apt to be at a loss what to do with clothes until he discovers that doors, cunningly concealed, open into cupboards all about the room. By the way, Mevrouw always hangs her dresses in these; she seldom folds them in a drawer.

At the top of the house, both in town and country, is invariably to be found a spacious laundry, extending, in fact, over the whole area of the house. In this the linen is stored in presses, and the clothing of the past season, Winter or Summer, all duly turned inside out, hangs on pegs all about. Here, twice in the year, Mevrouw holds her grand saturnalia. Without doubt, the most important item in a Dutch girl's dowry is linen. The quantity she thinks necessary for her own person and for household purposes is enormous. But then it should be known that she "washes" (the linen, of course) but twice in the year. Cuffs, collars and muslins, she says, must be washed often; but all other things are flung, for a time, into huge buck-baskets big enough for half-a-dozen Falstaffs to hide in; indeed, these are astounding baskets, and when full will weigh four or five hundred weight. Every house has a block and pulley firmly fixed to the ornamented coping of the roof, which, indeed, is purposely constructed to carry this useful machine, and forms a noticeable feature in the architecture of all the Dutch houses; and by means of the block, these huge baskets are readily lifted to and from the laundry, and furniture or heavy articles of any kind to the other stories through the windows. A visitor for the first time may see with amused bewilderment that particularly lumbering trunk of his wife's, which has been the despair of railway porters throughout his journey, whipped up by invisible hands to a height of sixty or seventy feet in no time, and disappear through a bedroom window. The clothes are simply rough-washed in the country, and when sent back all the females in the house set to work for a good fortnight to mangle and iron, starch and crimp; and you may be sure that every bit of clothing a Dutch young lady of the middle classes is wearing has thus been got up by her own fair hands. The original outlay in linen is no doubt large, but the cheap mode of washing pays good interest for the money.

One thing is very remarkable in a Dutchman's house. You never see open book-shelves, and a stray book but seldom. The fact is, in the first place, that all books and personal property are stored away in the treasury cupboard in the bedroom; and next, paterfamilias, while exercising a rigid censorship over all light and heavy literature dispersed about the house, keeps his own most carefully under lock and key. The books he has are not many, for Holland can scarcely be said to have a literature; and great linguist though he be, with a familiar acquaintance with at least two, sometimes three or four, modern languages besides his own, he contents himself with a few well-bound standard works in these, and for light reading, is there not the newspaper! Besides, as office hours are generally from 9 to 9, the Dutchman has not much time for reading, and gets but little out of books when he has once laid them aside after leaving school and entered upon the realities of life.—*London Society.*

BRAIN-WEIGHT.—An eminent German Professor once assumed that, as a certain size and mass of brain is essential for the exercise of the mental faculties, therefore all the human race must be furnished with an equal amount of brains. This truly Teutonic theory has since, however, been effectually dissipated. An elaborate paper was read, not very long ago, before the Royal Society, in which the existing evidence as to the weight of brain among different nations was analyzed. The average brain-weight for the English is stated to be 47.50 ounces; for the French, 44.58; for the Germans, 42.83; but there are discrepancies in the results of different observers, some giving a greater average than this to the Germans. The Italians, Lapps, Swedes, Frisians and Dutch come into the same category with the English. Among the Asiatic races, the Veddahs of Ceylon and the Hindoos give a mean of over 43.11 ounces. The skulls of Mussulmans afford a slightly increased average of brain-weight over those of the Hindoos. Two skulls of male Khonds—one of the unquestioned aboriginal races of India—show a brain-weight of only 37.87 ounces. The general average of the Asiatic table shows a diminution of more than two ounces when compared with the Europeans. The general mean of African races is less than that of European races, although there are great differences; the Caffre rising high, and the Bushman sinking low, in the scale. The average of the whole of the aboriginal American races reaches 44.73 ounces, which is 2.14 ounces less than that of the European races. The Australian races show a brain-weight one-ninth less than that of the general average of Europeans. The Malays and others of the Oceanic races, who migrated boldly, for commercial purposes, over the North and South Pacific Ocean, and occupy the islands, show a tolerably high average of brain-weight; and, on arriving at this section, we return in some measure to the large brain-weight of Europeans.—*Once a Week.*

DREAMS.—Dreams are to our waking thoughts much like echoes to music; but their reverberations are so partial, so varied, so complex, that it is almost in vain we seek among the notes of consciousness for the echoes of the dream. If we could by any means ascertain on what principle our dreams for a given night are arranged, and why one idea more than another furnishes their cue, it would be comparatively easy to follow out the chain of associations by which they unroll themselves afterward; and, to note the singular ease and delicacy whereby subordinate topics, recently wafted across our minds, are seized and woven into the network of the dream. But the reason why from among the five thousand thoughts of the day, we revert at night especially to thought number 2, 3, 4, 5, instead of to thoughts number 2, 3, 4, 6, or any other in the list, is obviously impossible to conjecture. We can but observe that the echo of the one note has been caught, and of the others lost amid the obscure caverns of the memory. Certain broad rules, however, may be remarked as obtaining generally as regards the topics of dreams. In the first place, if we have any present considerable physical sensation or pain, such as may be produced by a wound, or a fit of indigestion, or hunger, or an unaccustomed sound, we are pretty sure to dream of it in preference to any subject of mental interest only. Again, if we have merely a slight sensation of uneasiness, insufficient to cause a dream, it will yet be enough to color a dream otherwise suggested with a disagreeable hue. Failing to have a dream suggested to it by present physical sensation, the brain seems to revert to the subjects of thought of the previous day, or of some former period of life, and to take up one or other of them as a theme on which to play variations. As before remarked, the grounds of choice among all such subjects cannot be ascertained, but the predilection of Morpheus for those which we have not in our waking hours thought most interesting, is very noticeable. Very rarely, indeed, do our dreams take up the matter which has most engrossed us for hours before we sleep. A wholesome law of variety comes into play, and the brain seems to decide, "I have had enough of politics, or Greek, or fox-hunting, for this time. Now I will amuse myself quite differently." Very often, perhaps we may say generally, it pounces on some transient thought which has flown like a swallow across it by daylight, and insists on holding it fast through the night. Only when our attention to any subject has more or less transgressed the bounds of health, and we have been morbidly excited about it, does the main topic of the day recur to us in dreaming at night; and that it should do so, ought, I imagine, always to serve as a warning that we have strained our mental powers a little too far. Lastly, there are dreams whose origin is not in any past thought, but in some sentiment vivid and pervading enough to make itself dumbly felt even in sleep.—*Frances Power Cobbe, in Macmillan's Magazine.*

THE LONDON SEASON.—The glories which the London season has acquired have only been earned at the expense of provincial prestige. Bath and Cheltenham may inscribe over the portals of their Rotundo and Pump-room the mournful trisyllable—Ichabod. London has absorbed England. Provincial capitals may boast of isolated festivity, banquets and balls, whose splendor is metropolitan, but they have no season. As the London season has become more comprehensive and significant, so, too, the circles of London Society have progressively enlarged. Society has absorbed sociability. Rooms crammed to suffocation and dinners of ceremony have taken the place of friendly gatherings and unostentatious intercourse. It may be a pity, but it is inevitable. Nor is it altogether without its compensating advantages. Fashion is an inexorable sovereign, and rules with a sceptre of iron; but personal independence is far easier of achievement when the empire of fashion is indefinitely extended than when the world of society is narrowed. One may lose oneself in a multitude, but not in a select company. Besides, just as society has increased in size, so too it has in animation. There is more of life and the fullness of life than there ever was before. We have it in our streets, our thoroughfares, our promenades, our theatres, our dancing-rooms, and clubs. London has become a microcosm of England infinitely more than it ever was at any previous period of our social history. It is absolutely untrue to say that Paris is France in a sense in which London is not England or New-York America. What is true of the French is a great deal more true of the British metropolis. There is a much greater contrast exhibited between provincial and town life in France than there is in England. In our own country manners have everywhere assimilated themselves more closely to the régime of the capital than is at all the case on the other side of the Channel.—*London Society.*

THE DUTIES OF THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.—The Special, be he married or single, must do his duty; and to teach him that duty requires much pain, much trouble, and much expense. It will be better for him to speak half a dozen languages with tolerable fluency; to have visited or resided in most parts of the habitable globe—if he knows something about the Rocky Mountains, or the interior of Africa, so much the better; to be a good cook, a facile musician, a first-rate whist-player, a practiced horseman, a tolerable shot, a ready conversationalist, a Free-mason, a philosopher, a moderate smoker—for tobacco is a very good buckler against the pangs of hunger—and a perfect master of the art of packing; that is to say, he should be able to compress a good-sized writing-case, a dispatch-box, a pair of jack-boots, a ROGET's *Thesaurus* and a Bible, a small keg of brandy, a change of linen, a water-proof sheet, a dark lantern, and a gridiron, into the area of a pair of saddle-bags. The experienced Special is never without a passport, a large number of visiting-cards with his name and address legibly engraved thereupon, a revolver—about the possession of which the less he talks the better—a little huswife full of pins, needles, buttons and thread; an umbrella, a corkscrew, and a dress suit with patent-leather boots; for he never knows when he may be called upon to dine with royalty, or vice-royalty, or some other species of grandeeism, abroad. Then, when he has had the cholera once or twice, and sufficiency of tropical fevers; when he has smelt powder quite close enough for his whiskers to be singed—it may be said that he is ready to go into harness as a thorough-going Special; well-broken, sound as a roach, quiet to ride or drive, with splendid action, and no vice worth speaking of. You see that I have qualified my warranty in the last particular. Can we warrant anybody or anything in this world as absolutely free from vice?

His life! It is to rise early, or sit up late, completely as the exigencies of his situation compel him; to fear no peril, to shrink before no difficulty; to be able to recall the exordium of BURKE's speech at the trial of WARREN HASTINGS in the middle of a bombardment; to write his letters on a drum, on the deck of a steam-boat during a gale, on horseback, in the garret of a house on fire, on the top of an omnibus, or on the top of Mont Blanc. Some Specials can write very well standing up in the coupé of an express train; others can indite their matter on mantel-pieces; others in the dark, and others in bed. It is expected from them that they should be able to start for the world's end at a moment's notice; to go to Russia in January, and to India in July; to explore a district where typhus and small-pox are raging with the same equanimity as they displayed when they attended the marriage of the Prince of WALES, and which they have had an opportunity of airing at the wedding of the Princess LOUISE—bless the dear little Princess' heart, and confusion to the pick-thanks who grudge her her pin-money! When there is no war afoot, he must be prepared to "do" funerals as well as weddings, state banquets, volunteer reviews, great exhibitions, remarkable trials, christenings, coronations, ship-launches, agricultural shows, royal progresses, picture-shows, first-stone layings, horse-races and hangings. He must be Jack of all trades, and master of all—that are journalistic; and the very moment his frame exhibits symptoms of decay, or his mental powers show signs of enfeeblement, his employers will very politely give him to understand that he is no longer "up to the mark," and that he had better—when he is old and broken, perchance—select some line in life other than that of a special correspondent. Yes, this may be his goal. He may find himself stranded when it is too late in life to haunt Westminster Hall or the Sessions-houses in quest of briefs, to paint pictures, to tout for patients, or to enter into business. The public, who knew so much about him when he was a special correspondent, entirely forget his existence the day after he ceases to write. Who, save his kin, bestow a thought upon the poor gentleman, the correspondent of the *Times* in China, who was murdered by the silken barbarians twelve years ago? The unhappy Special may have been toiling in the literature of journalism for twenty years; yet he may never have published one book. He has no place in the republic of letters. He is a burned musket, a blunted sword, a spiked cannon. Nobody wants to know anything about him. I declare that I do not know what the decayed Special is good for, save to be a pawnbroker's assistant or the Governor of a jail; for, in the course of his experience, he must have become familiar with an amazing amount of human rascality; and by bringing his knowledge of men and manners to bear on the people who bring jewelry to pledge, and on the rogues who are locked up for stealing jewelry, he might be very useful to his master in the one case, and do good service to the country in the other.—*George Augustus Sala, in Belgravia.*

REMINISCENCES BY J. R. PLANCHÉ.—Some of the best writers and most celebrated wits had the *entrée* behind the scenes, and frequently availed themselves of the pleasant privilege. Two of the most constant visitors were JAMES SMITH, of *Rejected Addresses* celebrity, and SAMUEL BEAZLEY, the architect and dramatist. It would be difficult to name two more amiable as well as amusing persons, and I enjoyed the friendship of both as long as they lived. Dear, good-tempered, clever, generous, eccentric SAM BEAZLEY! He died in Tonbridge Castle, where he resided for the few last years of his life, having a professional appointment in connection with the South-eastern Railway. Many years before, he wrote his own epitaph:

"Here lies SAMUEL BEAZLEY,
Who lived hard and died easily."

Alas! the latter declaration was not prophetic. He suffered considerably a short time before his decease, and, his usual spirits occasionally forsaking him, he one day wrote so melancholy a letter that the friend to whom it was addressed observed, in his reply, that it was "like the first chapter of Jeremiah." "You are mistaken, my dear fellow," retorted the wit; "it is the last chapter of Samuel." There was another *habitué* with whom I became acquainted at the same period—one of the last of that peculiar style of fop whose dress and manners were unsparingly caricatured in the print-shops, and became conventional on the stage. But with all his extravagance of attire, his various-colored under-waistcoats, his rouged cheeks and coal-black wig, with portentous *toupée*, poor old Sir LUMLEY SKEFFINGTON was a perfect gentleman, a most agreeable companion, and bore "the stings and arrows of outrageous fortune" with Spartan courage and Christian resignation. Though his fair-weather friends had deserted him, no complaint or reproach ever passed his lips. But once only, during the many years we were acquainted, did I hear him allude to the misery of his position. We were the only two guests at the dinner-table of a mutual friend, and Sir LUMLEY had been particularly lively and entertaining. Our host being called out of the room to speak to some one on business, I congratulated the old gentleman on his excellent spirits. "Ah! my dear MR. PLANCHÉ," he replied, "it's all very well while I am in society, but I give you my honor I should heartily rejoice if I felt certain that after leaving this house to-night I should be found dead on my own door-step." I shall never forget the deep but quiet pathos of these sad words. I am happy to add that he lived to inherit a small property, and ended his days in peace and comfort.

The acting manager of Drury Lane Theatre at that period was Mr. STEPHEN KEMBLE, brother of JOHN and CHARLES and Mrs. SIDDONS. His obesity was so great that he played *Falstaff* without stuffing. I saw him do it on one occasion, but the effect was more painful than amusing. He evidently suffered under the exertion, and though his reading of the part was irreproachable, he lacked the natural humor, and was too ill at ease to portray the more animal spirits of the jovial knight. But did any one ever see *Sir John Falstaff* except in his mind's eye? DOWTON was, in my opinion, the best representative in my time. His eye had the right [illegible] twinkle

his laugh, the fat self-satisfied chuckle; his large protruding under-lip, the true character of sensuality; but his memory was notoriously treacherous, and the text suffered severely. He used to say to an author, "D—n your dialogue! give me the situations." As DUCROW, in more recent days, was wont to exclaim, "Cut out the dialect and come to the 'osses!" but SHAKESPEARE cannot be so cavalierly treated with impunity.—London Society.

THE MAN-FROM-MONKEY THEORY.

A Rebuttal of Mr. Darwin's Hypothesis. From a Review in the London Times, April 8.

If, in short, in its general application, Mr. DARWIN's hypothesis is utterly unsupported by observed facts, it is still more destitute of such support in its application to man. Mr. DARWIN himself admits two things—first that the difference is immense between the highest monkey and the lowest savage; and secondly, that "this great break in the organic chain" cannot be bridged over by any [illegible] between man and some lower form have not hitherto been discovered." No monkey has been discovered which is even comparable with man; no race of savages, however degraded, can be regarded as on a level with monkeys. If Mr. DARWIN's hypothesis were true, it is almost incredible that no evidence should be producible of the existence of ape-like creatures closely allied to man, and showing a tendency to further development. On the other hand, we have the undoubted and recorded experience of at least 4,000 years of history, during which many races of man have been subjected to influences the most diversified and the most favorable to the further development of their faculties. After the lapse of that time, man remains as distinctly man as he was before, just as all the animals with which he is acquainted have preserved their specific characteristics. It is more than questionable whether his faculties have in any degree improved. He has accumulated knowledge, he has increased the instruments of his thought and action, and his power has thus been augmented. But there is some reason to think, with PLATO, that these numerous aids have actually debilitated his natural vigor of body and mind. At all events, it is in glaring contrast with Mr. DARWIN's theory of continuous development to observe that the earliest known examples of man's most essential characteristics exhibit his faculties in the greatest perfection ever attained. No poetry surpasses HOMER; no religious sentiment is more sublime than that in the Book of Genesis; no art is more perfect than that of Greece; no specimens of the human form are more beautiful than the models which Greek sculptors have preserved for us. History is a continuous refutation of the theory that faculties are gradually called into existence by circumstances. On the contrary, they seem to start fully formed from the brain of man, and to work out their inherent power for the modification of circumstances. Race after race appears on the scene—the Egyptian, the Jew, the Greek, the Roman, the German, each with some special endowment working, as it were, in its blood with inexhaustible vigor. The endowment is applied in various ways, and its forms are multiplied; but it seems to lose, rather than to gain, in fulness and fervency by the lapse of time and the course of experience. The real problem of life lies in that mysterious fertility, at once so constant and so variable, by which the same nature is constantly reproduced, but by which, from time to time, germs of new energy seem developed. The solution of this problem is to be sought, not in Mr. DARWIN's facile method of observing superficial resemblances, but in the difficult task of penetrating into hidden differences. It is a problem which will be solved, if at all, not by romances in human and natural history, but by minute investigations with the microscope and in the laboratory.

We wish we could think that these speculations were as innocuous as they are unpractical and unscientific, but it is too probable that if unchecked they might exert a very mischievous influence. We abstain from noticing their bearings on religious thought, although it is hard to see how, on Mr. DARWIN's hypothesis, it is possible to ascribe to man any other immortality, or any other spiritual existence, than that possessed by the brutes. But apart from these considerations, if such views as he advances on the nature of the moral sense were generally accepted, it seems evident that morality would lose all elements of stable authority, and the "ever fixed marks," around which the tempests of human passion now break themselves, would cease to exert their guiding and controlling influence. Mr. DARWIN is careful to observe that he does not wish "to maintain that every strictly social animal, if its intellectual and social faculties were to become as active, and as highly developed as man, would acquire exactly the same moral sense as ours." If this be the case, why should our existing moral sense be deemed a permanent standard? "If, for instance," says Mr. DARWIN, "to take an extreme case, men were reared under precisely the same conditions as hive-bees, there can scarcely be a doubt that our unmarried females would, like the worker bees, think it a sacred duty to kill their brothers, and mothers would strive to kill their fertile daughters, and no one would think of interfering." What is this but to place every barrier of moral obligation at the mercy of the "conditions of life?" Men, unfortunately, have the power of acting not according to what is their ultimate social interest, but according to their ideas of it; and if the doctrine could be impressed on them that right and wrong have no other meaning than the pursuit or the neglect of that ultimate interest, conscience would cease to be a check upon the wildest, or, as Mr. DARWIN's own illustration allows us to add, the most murderous revolutions. At a moment when every artificial principle of authority seems undermined, we have no other guarantee for the order and peace of life except in the eternal authority of those elementary principles of duty which are independent of all times and all circumstances. There is much reason to fear that loose philosophy, stimulated by an irrational religion, has done not a little to weaken the force of these principles in France, and that this is, at all events, one potent element in the disorganization of French society. A man incurs a grave responsibility who, with the authority of a well-earned reputation, advances at such a time the disintegrating speculations of this book. He ought to be capable of supporting them by the most conclusive evidence of facts. To put them forward on such incomplete evidence, such cursory investigation, such hypothetical arguments as we have exposed, is more than unscientific — it is reckless.

PRIGS.—To obtain a perfect priggishness we must have insignificance aping importance, smallness affecting greatness; we must have a thorough conventionalism, accompanied by a horror lest it should be disturbed in the least degree. The "prig," too, must have some aptitude for conveying censure, more, perhaps, by his conduct than his words. He must intrude himself; he must over-estimate himself, and, as a consequence, under-estimate others. He must not let slip the opportunity of making a virtue out of a necessity, in the more literal sense of the expression. He must be dogmatic, and pragmatical. But, as I have already hinted, he must be an honest man, deceiving only himself.

"Prig" is clearly a masculine term when employed in the sense before us. "Prude," which is perhaps its nearest synonym, when a woman is concerned, is hardly the feminine equivalent. It has not such an extensive signification. Punctiliousness, which, when in excess, is undoubtedly a great element of "priggism," does not necessarily take more than one form in the prude. There is no doubt in her a great pretension of exactitude, propriety, reticence; but these may only be boasted of in dealings with the other sex. The prig, on the contrary, takes them with him, posts them up, advertises them in every possible way, in every possible event of life.

I am persuaded that there are prigs in every calling, and in every condition of life, from the little dissenting green-grocer to the descendant of "a hundred earls." The little green-grocer will probably look grave and sad while contemplating you in your unconverted state, or smile his sanctification at you across the counter in a manner which almost forces upon you the notion that he thinks there is something catching in it. The nobleman looks a long way exactly over your head, and puts to you a question in a tone of courteous severity. But between these, alas! what an infinity of prigs! what a variety, between them! There is the priggishness of dress, of clique, of profession, of trade, of notoriety in any shape. And there are certainly some institutions which advance the cause of priggishness wonderfully, and develop the thing itself to an alarming extent.

A prig cannot be a hypocrite in any degree, and is seldom one at all; and this, because it is one of the very first conditions of priggishness that a man should believe in himself—should, for that reason, exaggerate himself—should intrude himself upon his fellow-creatures as one who is more [illegible] more scrupulous, in everything more "proper" than they. Hypocrites do none of these things. They don't believe in themselves, to begin with; and so when they become inflated and intrusive, they do so with the full knowledge that they are impostors. The hypocrite intends to impose upon people a conviction regarding himself which he knows to be untrue. As his name indicates, he is an actor. But the prig is no actor; he is generally as honest as he is always ridiculous; and is perhaps most contemptible when he is most assured he is right.—The Cornhill.

GERMAN ADVERTISEMENTS.—Imagine a newspaper, small quarto, of from eight to forty-eight pages, costing five shillings and fourpence a year, and devoted exclusively to advertisements—every page full of novelty, and often productive of laughter! Within reasonable limits, it is scarcely possible to convey an idea of its diversified contents. The first pages are devoted to official, police, law, and sanitary notices—notices of contracts, bankruptcies, &c.; these are followed by trade advertisements, touching silks, fish, groceries, wines, coffins, wet-nurses, and information as to how, when, and where the thousand-and-one wants of this life, and death, may be supplied. Of these we shall say nothing, but proceed at once to the social contents. What would our reserved island ladies say to finding their birthdays openly recorded under the most transparent initials with their ages, the street and house-number duly added, in some such sort as this? "Hearty congratulations to the dear, tall, black, stout Gretchen B—— on her today's cradle-feast, at No. 19 in the Hauptgasse.

From one who knows her well,
But his name won't tell."

Or thus: "To the dear, stout, pretty blonde, Anna K——, in Wilh. St., No. 78, right hearty congratulations from a silent admirer."

At times our attention is called to a swain who has forgotten the birthday of her whom his soul loves, and who honestly confesses it by heading in capital letters, "Better late than never." After thus introducing his salutation, his effusion jingles on:

"Your birthday's past, as I do see;
Jimminy-krimminy, O dear me!
What can I say, but tell you plain,
I'll try not to forget again."

Happy couples proclaim their approaching nuptials thus: "With the loving consent of their parents, W—— H—— and S—— T—— herewith announce their betrothal."

In the following notice there is something truly Homeric: "HAVE A CARE—a fat cow will be hewn to pieces in my yard, on Tuesday, at 11 A. M. sharp, and the flesh will be sold at 8d. a lb."

About our next extract there is a grim bloodthirstiness that would have done credit to the Court of King THEODORE; it reminds one of the Pantin tragedy under patronage, and must surely emanate from one whom urgent private affairs have recalled from the scene of the war ere his appetite for horrors was satiated: "T—— M—— recommends himself for private slaughtering. Terms moderate."

Here are some miscellaneous morsels:

"To be sold cheap, a tolerably modern dress-coat, in very good preservation."

"Eleven young hens and a cock, good layers, to be sold." Is this the rara avis?

"Chamber-sportsman M—— resides at No. 7 L—— street. The above recommends himself as a medium for the destruction of all species of vermin."

We will conclude with two notices illustrative of the German national characteristics—music and economy:

"The Singing Society meet to-night at the Muckerhöhle." The name is not inviting; but the locality is historical.

And: "A gentleman wishes to hire a fur-cloak for a few weeks."—Chambers' Journal.

THE EFFEMINATE MAN.—The effeminate man is a weak poultice. He is a cross between table-beer and ginger-pop, with the cork left out. A fresh-water mermaid found in a cow-pasture, with her hands filled with dandelions. He is a tea-cup full of syllabub; a kitten in trousers; a sick monkey, with a blonde mustache. He is a vine without any tendrils; a fly drowned in oil; a paper kite in a dread calm. He lives like a butterfly—nobody can tell why. He is as harmless as a pennyworth of sugar candy, and as useless as a shirt-button without a hole. He is as lazy as a slug, and has no more hope than a last year's summer-fly. He goes through life on tiptoe, and dies like cologne water spilt over the ground.—The Figaro.

DIAMOND-SEEKERS.—Since June, 1870, an endless stream of wagons, carts and horse-traps has been flowing from the port of Durban, in the colony of Natal, to the diamond-fields on the Vaal River, 500 miles distant to the westward. These vehicles belong to parties of two or three or four, banded together in an industrial copartnership for a period of several months. Men of all ranks and occupations have been smitten by the mania. Men whose fingers never handled any tool less delicate than a pen have gone cheerfully to work with picks and shovels in quest of the precious gems. Here is a group of four youths, who have left their office-stools and combined their savings, in order to purchase this handsome wagon and oxen, and to fit it out with supplies for a twelvemonth's "dig." If they find nothing they will not starve, and on returning will betake themselves to their old employment; they will have had a year's adventurous life in the desert,—a year's hardening experience of manual labor. Here is a different party—an elderly man of magisterial presence; a younger man, of languid aspect and military air; a younger and a gayer still. The one has left his bench, the other his club; on diamond-searching bent. Their elements are less congruous than the other, and before the diamond-fields are reached a disruption will have taken place. Now we come to a huge traveling structure, a Noah's ark on wheels, dragged by twenty oxen, yoked two and two, and containing a party of eighteen men of a poorer order, who are unable to provide themselves with independent means of locomotion. Big as this traveling edifice is, it will reach its destination safely. A more original turn-out follows, in the shape of a Scotch cart drawn by eight donkeys, pulling cheerfully and well. An English boy of sixteen is in charge of this party, going, for the first time in his young life, out into the world on his own account. Such are but some of the types of traveling equipage one meets on the road to the diamond-fields.

We got our last look of Durban from the top of the Berea, a continuation of the bushy range that skirts the shore. Nineteen years ago this bush was the resort alone of bucks and leopards, with occasionally an elephant or a lion of vagrant propensities. Houses, cottages and gardens clothe the hill now, and even monkeys are retiring before the white man's advances. The deep sand of the road has been hardened, and a toll-bar—true sign of civilization—erected.

At last, when we are a month out, and 516 miles away from Durban, a long low ridge rises in front. Wagons and carts are more plentifully seen sprinkled about; and there is an instinctive feeling that we are near our journey's end. The top of the ridge is gained, and Golconda lies before us. A broad valley, with a gentle sweep, through which winds a river about a hundred yards wide. Willow-trees skirt its banks, and they are the only sign of vegetation visible. Little rounded hills, called "Kopjes," also stand along the stream. Wagons, carts and vehicles of every kind; tents of all shapes; buildings, hastily put up, of plank, iron and brick. Ant-like figures swarming everywhere, especially near the water's edge—boats plying on the river, and a like scene of activity on the other side. A great buzz and hum. Such are one's first impressions. Getting nearer, and traversing the centre of this busy scene, one is struck by the intentness with which all do their work. Some are shoveling gravel and dirt out of their claims, some are driving this to the river-bank, where the cradles are at work; some are engaged in washing, rocking, or sorting the dirt when it gets there. Day after day the process goes on. A few hours' work in the morning, a siesta at noon, more work toward evening. Some ardent searchers toil on even by torchlight. You hear a shout, the report of a gun, and follow a rush to a certain spot, where a lucky digger has made a find. Week by week he has labored on for nought. His fingers have been scarified, and his nails worn down, to no purpose. Now, all at once, his eyes have fallen across the long-looked-for prize—this tiny bit of crystal, with its rare secretion of light. And off, with redoubled zest, the envious spectators rush to their work again.—The Cornhill.

LOVE-MAKING IN SOUTH ITALY.—Love-making by signs is very general. The method has many recommendations; for as the lovers are not seen together, and don't write, they are not easily found out. Every window opens to the floor, and has a balcony, so that neighbors have great facilities for the pastime. The language of love is very simple; it is always the same, and always interesting and new. The gentleman begins by taking out his handkerchief, which he passes over his face, looking all the time at the lady, and throwing into his face and eyes expressions of admiration for her; at the same time he compliments her on her beauty by passing his hand over his mouth and chin. The lady's answer is a blush, hiding her face, except the eyes, behind her fan, and pointing to the rear, to indicate that mamma is coming, and retreats. Next time, the same play on the gentleman's side, followed by possibly a glance, not of discouragement, from the lady; whereupon he hugs his left side, to express that he loves her to distraction; and the lady flees, to return the next day, and observe the gentleman, of course, to her great astonishment and displeasure, repeat the previous gestures, ending by showing her the palms of his hands, and looking entreaty, which any young lady even unacquainted with the particular language in question would understand to mean; I vow by &c. that I love you more than—and so forth. Do you love me? The answer to which, of course, depends upon circumstances; and thus the ancient comedy proceeds. It is understood to be extremely interesting to the dramatis personæ. Love-making, short of the "sak-papa" part, is frequently carried on in South Italy in this way; and it not seldom happens that when papa is inexorable, or the lady in a convent, the whole affair, including agreement and preparations to run away, is transacted solely by gestures—apropos of which it is on record that on an occasion of the sort, all being prepared, and the gentleman in the street waiting at the lady's door with the carriage intended to carry off the happy couple, an awfully gruff voice was heard asking, "Are you there?" The lover looked toward the voice, saw that it came from the object of his balcony affections, and, utterly disenchanted, fled. This story, although nearly as incredible as the first narrated, is given without any reserve. It is quite true.—Chambers's Journal.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

It isn't every man that knows how to keep a hotel, and some who might learn would hardly have the courage in some of our Western towns. A warfare with the cook, with a fatal termination, is among the contingencies of such an enterprise on the frontier. The Chetopa House, in Kansas, was lately closed, and the weary traveler, who had been looking forward to it as the only haven of rest for many miles around, arrived at the door only to find posted upon it the melancholy announcement. "Closed, on account of a difference between the proprietor and cook, which was settled with a pistol, and sent the proprietor to his grave and the cook to jail."

A momentous question to a large class of people has been broached in England, being nothing more nor less than the proper size of a bottle. It is said that when a person purchases a pint of wine or a quart of brandy he really receives a less quantity put up in a bottle, which by sufferance goes by the name of a pint or quart bottle, as the case may be. It is claimed that a bottle of wine ought to be some fixed quantity, say an imperial pint, and that the users of bottles should be protected in their rights. There is certainly a grievance here, and it is to be hoped that the battle of the bottles will go on until their size is properly adjusted, though it will probably be difficult to satisfy everybody with any uniform capacity.

The way young men of "high standing" in Mississippi have of settling disputes is not by any means new in that quarter, but they endeavor to display some originality by varying the details. Two of these high-minded and high-blooded Southrons recently had a quarrel with regard to hiring some laborers. Of course, neither of them would compromise his manhood by yielding a single point, and Courts of law or the arbitration of disinterested parties were not to be thought of. Those are antiquated institutions which do well enough for Yankees and foreigners, but no true-born son of the South will submit to anything but his own sweet will. So these young men went into a field, each with a revolver, and taking positions 200 yards apart, approached each other firing. After two or three shots had been exchanged, one of them fell dead, and the other settled the labor question according to his mind.

It is getting to be a serious question what is to be done with the smart boys. A few of these enfants terribles, if banded together, might prove "smart" enough to defy the entire community and imperil the lives of the citizens. A ragged urchin of seven years, at Gloucester, England, a few days ago, wanted to ride on a locomotive. The engineer had the insolence and presumption to refuse this trifling request, but the insulted youth resolved that he would not be treated with such contempt without making his power felt in the community of Gloucester. He accordingly set a switch wrong on the line, and a train of thirty cars ran off the track, to the great peril of the passengers. The law of the realm seems not to have been sufficient to manage this precocious youth, for a jury felt obliged to acquit him, and the Judge was so puzzled by the case that he ordered it to be "put aside for a short time." If all the children under ten were to combine to overthrow the prescriptive authority of their elders, there is little doubt that the revolution would succeed.

The affections of the lower animals are sometimes as wayward and inexplicable as those of the men and women who assume to be their betters. The story is told in a Michigan paper of a romantic attachment which sprung up between a goose and colt, a fitting type of the romantic attachments which sometimes spring up in a higher sphere of life. Everywhere that pony went the goose was sure to go, and when pony lay down the goose snuggled close up to his side. The two would fight for each other on the slightest provocation, eat from the same trough, and in every possible way express their mutual devotion. Such ill-assorted matches ought not to be encouraged in Michigan.

It is a well-known fact that wine improves with age, and as a consequence, of course, it increases in value, but any one who thinks it worth while to invest his surplus funds in wine in order to get rich by the advance in its value, may as well cipher out his sum to the end before he enters upon the speculation. There are 204 bottles of wine in a cellar at Bremen which were bought in 1624 for 500 rix dollars. Reckoning the actual expense of keeping and guarding the cellar, together with compound interest on the original price of the wine, we find that each bottle of it has cost something over half a million pounds sterling. It would be exceedingly difficult to sell this mellow beverage now at a profit on the investment, but it is no longer a drink for common mortals. Only the burgomasters of Bremen can ever indulge in this precious tipple, and they only on great occasions. When they do have a drinking bout, nothing since the banquets of VITELLIUS can compare with it in cost.

They have had a novelty in Marion County, Ohio, in the shape of a snake hunt. The serpents of that region had become so numerous and powerful that the rest of the population were in danger of being overrun and driven out of the country altogether. Children were afraid to go to school lest they should be waylaid by some slimy monster, and it was no uncommon thing for men, women and children to be pursued for miles by an army of snakes. In short, it seemed as though the primal curse of Eden had been concentrated upon Marion County, and finally the inhabitants were forced to combine together to exterminate the common enemy. A large party gathered with clubs and fire-arms, and got as many of the serpents as possible into the limits of about twenty acres of prairie land and then set fire to the dead grass all around its outer verge. The monstrous brood was driven into the centre by the flames, where they suffered the torments of the evil spirits who were wont in ancient times to assume their unattractive forms for the purpose of deceiving mankind. The leader of the crusade against these reptiles is likely to be canonized as the local St. Patrick of Marion County.

There is a modest and enterprising young man at Windham, Vt., who is trying to ascertain how far the practice of making money by the simple and easy process of passing around a subscription paper can be carried. He appeals to the generous to contribute toward paying off a mortgage on some property. This property was acquired by his father by a long life of toil and frugality, and the mortgage was acquired by another son by a short life of indolence and prodigality. No subscriptions of less than $50 will be received. As a test of some important qualities of human nature, this process may be interesting; but as a means of paying off a mortgage we have little faith in its success.

If a woman have long hair it is undoubtedly a glory unto her, provided it is growing upon her head; but if it is only stuck on by a complication of strings and pins, and really grew in other soil, there is no real ground for glorification. So little respect is entertained for property of this kind that a question was made in a London Court lately, whether taking it without permission was stealing. It was said that taking hair from a corpse was no larceny, and whether taking it from a living person, or taking it after it had been removed from the person, was theft or not, seems to have been a question beyond the ability of the Judge to decide, and so the whole subject was referred to a jury to get rid of it. As in this particular case the hair was taken from merchants after it had been imported and made an article of merchandise, the jury didn't think it worth while to split any hairs about it, but concluded that if it was a "sin to steal a pin," it must be wrong to take chignons.

There has been, not a complete parallel to be sure, but a distant approach in grandeur, to the sublime historical scene enacted on the borders of Canada something like a year ago, when Gen. O'NEILL brandished his sword above his head, shouted to his men to advance upon the soil of that devoted Province, and then was tapped on the shoulder by a United States Marshal and taken away quietly in a close carriage. It will be remembered that there was some talk, while the preliminaries of the peace between France and Germany were pending about throwing in the remote little settlement of Pondicherry along with Alsace and Lorraine by way of helping to balance the ponderous account run up against France by the war. Of course the soul of every colonist in Pondicherry was "in arms and eager for the fray," ready to repulse any attempt of Germany to tear them from the shelter of the tricolored banner. Each day they expected to see the hosts of MOLTKE come over the sea to secure a prize so valuable. While this state of excitement existed, Her Britannic Majesty's ship Forte appeared off the harbor, and began to fire a salute by way of paying her respects to the French flag, when forth sallied the valiant commander of the place and exclaimed, "Je serrai Pondicherry en ruines, mais je ne cederai jamais!" Soon discovering his mistake, however, he put up his sword, and the frigate escaped unharmed, but the determined ferocity of the officer no doubt reached the ears of BISMARCK, and induced him to give up as hopeless so daring a purpose as that of obtaining possession of Pondicherry.

THE FINE ARTS.

Second Notice of the National Academy Exhibition—"Mount Philip"—Sale of Valuable Works of Art.

We continue our notice of the exhibition now open at the Academy of Design. We are pleased to find that the exhibition has attracted more attention than any previous one, and that the number of visitors largely exceeds that of last year. There is no doubt, we believe, that a rapidly-growing taste for art exists in this community, and we can only hope that it will be fostered, and not allowed to languish.

SOUTH ROOM.

"In the Sierra Nevada Mountains," (No. 250.) by ALBERT BIERSTADT, is superior to the work by which he was represented in the Academy exhibition last year, inasmuch as it is more truthful. The scene chosen for representation by Mr. BIERSTADT is a grand and imposing one. The rocks on the right, and the group of trees on the left, with the green water swirling beneath them, are painted with remarkable skill, but it may well be doubted whether water ever displayed such hues as Mr. BIERSTADT's does, at least under such a sky; nor do rocks, even in the Sierra Nevada range, look so much like icebergs as those the artist has depicted here. While paying all due homage to Mr. BIERSTADT's vivid imagination, and his unquestioned technical skill, we cannot give unqualified admiration to what we know cannot be true. A fine contrast to this picture is afforded by Mr. WILLIAM HART's "Golden Hour," (No. 299.) We have referred to this production of Mr. HART's more than once, but since its return from the Chicago exhibition the artist has done much work upon it. The foliage has been elaborated, and the sky strengthened, and it must now unquestionably take rank as the finest landscape in the gallery. It may perhaps be objected that it is rather too yellow in tone, that sunlight never has that golden hue that Mr. HART has given it, but the color is so rich, the picture so glows and flashes with light, the shadows are so deep and cool, the aerial-perspective so admirably managed, the details so carefully drawn, and the whole composition so full of feeling, that any short-comings are swallowed up in its great and most evident merits. That the public fully appreciate it is evinced by the fact that a circle of admirers is invariably to be found in front of it. No. 258, "Lake George," by DAVID JOHNSON, shows a great advance on any of Mr. JOHNSON's previous efforts. Here we have an atmosphere, (totally wanting in this artist's earliest pictures,) and a most careful study of the forms and colors of nature. The sky is very fine; the water is, however, rather too metallic. From Mr. ARTHUR PARTON, a young and most promising artist, we find "Glencoe," (No. 253.) a Highland scene, of course. This work shows a wonderful advance on the part of this artist. The foreground (we except that on the left) is most charmingly rendered and serves as a fitting introduction to the subtle beauty of the mountain background, and sky. The left of the picture is too much broken up, and the water is rather hard and painty. No. 209, "Fishing-Boats on the Adriatic," by S. R. GIFFORD, is a brilliant piece of color. Mr. D. R. KNIGHT, of Philadelphia, is represented by "Othello at the House of Brabantio," (No. 261.) It is somewhat conventional in treatment, and judging from the countenances of the fair Desdemona and the swarthy Moor, Mr. KNIGHT's imagination is not of a high order. The lady is by no means pretty, though her pose is simple and graceful, and her expression truthful. The noble Moor looks more like a groom than a great General. Such a man never mounted "the imminent deadly breach," unless indeed his soldiers pushed him up, nor could Desdemona have loved him for the dangers he had passed. He is in fact a very mean figure indeed. Pages, too, as Mr. KNIGHT probably knows, do not usually play harps close to their master's ears while he is listening to the discourse of an honored guest. The drawing is sufficiently correct and the color rich and truthful. "The Old Stage-Coach." (No. 274.) by EASTMAN JOHNSON, we have heretofore noticed at length. Mr. GEO. H. HALL's "Spanish Peasants," (No. 298.) is neither better nor worse than usual. But to return to the Landscapes: No. 256, "Sunday in Devonshire," by A. F. BELLOWS, is by far the best specimen of oil-painting we have seen from this artist. It has not the strength nor the subtle beauty of light and shade of his water-colors, but it will not be long, we think, before Mr. BELLOWS will reach the standard set by himself. Charming as the picture is, in many respects, it is undeniably weak in color. The foliage, too, is not studied with that care which Mr. BELLOWS' water-color drawings invariably exhibit. Mr. JAMES M. HART's "Winter on the Adirondacks" is a remarkably careful study of mountain scenery, when partially clothed in snow. The peculiar color of melting snow, when the hue of the ground beneath is seen through it, has been very truthfully rendered. In many respects this is the best work Mr. HART has yet done. We feel the grandeur and solemnity of the "everlasting hills," and we admire the painstaking care with which the artist has given every detail, but we nevertheless think that a less brilliant sky, and greater attention to the massing of color in the landscape would have added to the effect of the picture. No. 265, "The New-England Farm," by A. D. SHATTUCK, is most carefully and conscientiously worked up. The foreground and foliage are particularly good. The background is a little too strong, and the effect of bright sunlight might have been given with more effect. Nevertheless, it is a pleasing and valuable work.

Leaving this gallery for the present, we will pass on to the

EAST ROOM.

One of the most noticeable pictures here is Mr. GEO. H. BOUGHTON's "Last Rose of Summer," (309.) It is one of the most charming works we have seen from Mr. BOUGHTON, and is evidently painted with more than usual care. It represents a lady, young and pretty, habited in a brown velvet suit, standing in front of a garden seat, and looking, with a face full of sadness and sweetness, at the rose lying at her feet. There are few modern painters who can put more in a few inches of canvas than Mr. BOUGHTON. This composition, simple and unpretending as it is, is, to our thinking, the gem of the collection.

Nearly opposite this hangs another fine painting, "Burning Whalers off the Island of Ascension," by ALBERT BIERSTADT, (No. 294.) Two burning ships are seen in the middle distance, while around them glares the reflected light from the flames, and above floats a dense canopy of smoke. In the foreground, painted with all Mr. BIERSTADT's usual skill, are boats putting off to the ships. A strong contrast is afforded between the glowing light from the two vessels, and the cold, silvery beams of the just risen moon. This is a composition worthy of Mr. BIERSTADT, and with more power and truth in it than there are in his more pretentious pictures already referred to.

HEAD OF CHRIST BY PAGE.

Anything that comes from the hands of so eminent an artist as Mr. PAGE is worthy of more than passing notice. On one or two occasions Mr. PAGE has been accused, in striving after originality, of overstepping the bounds of artistic license. In the picture now on exhibition at the Academy of Design, his love of originality has certainly betrayed him into the production of what may almost be termed a monstrosity. Mr. PAGE, it is said, has been at work on this painting for over two years, and he has apparently mused over it so long that it has grown into a sort of Frankenstein beneath its creator's hands. It seems to us that the production of such a work, by such an artist, can only be accounted for by supposing him to have set out with the determination to discard all previously conceived ideas of the material form of our Savior, and to evolve one purely out of his "inner consciousness," which should be unlike all others. A very much greater artist than Mr. PAGE might well have failed in the attempt. We know how impossible it is for any mortal hand to portray a head of Christ, which shall in all things be satisfactory. The meekness, the purity, the devotion, the courage, the fervor, the dignity of Christ's character, cannot be put on canvas. But we may at least look for its two leading traits, meekness and purity. In Mr. PAGE's Christ we find neither of these. His idea of the "Lamb of God," as represented in the picture under consideration, is a sturdy young Jew, and that not of the pure but the mixed race, with a rather broad face, low forehead, remarkably prominent eyes, thick nose, and the lips of a Bacchanal. The contrast between the purplish red of the lips, and the reddish yellow of the beard, is alone sufficient to render the picture repulsive. Instead of the meek, the pure and lowly Jesus, the consoler and the comforter, we have here a stout young fellow who appears to have just risen from a good dinner, at which, judging from his flushed cheeks and glaring eyes, he has been indulging rather too freely. We have remarked that the face is not that of the pure Jewish type. The descendants of pure Jews, who are now only to be found in Jerusalem, are not distinguished by thick lips and noses. These are types of the mixed race. Why, therefore, Mr. PAGE should have thought it necessary to give his Christ these characteristics we are at a loss to understand. Perhaps it was because all other painters have avoided them, and Mr. PAGE was determined to be original. The picture is, to our thinking, positively repulsive; nor do we even accept the dictum we have heard concerning it that, "unsatisfactory as it may be, a great artist alone could have painted it." We believe that, did it not bear Mr. PAGE's signature, it would not attract a second thought from any one.

We have heretofore noticed Mr. E. W. PERRY's "Clock Doctor" and "Saturday Afternoon," (Nos. 197 and 244,) and we have only to repeat the commendation then bestowed on them. The first is, indeed, worthy of all praise for its truth of expression and admirable painting of details. No. 199, "The Reveille," by WM. MAGRATH, represents a wounded drummer-boy roused by the sound of the trumpet. The color seems cold and leaden. The landscape, however, is nicely painted, and the expression on the boy's face strong and truthful.

Mr. P. P. RYDER is represented by a strongly painted face of an "Italian Page," (No. 216.) This is a very careful study. Mr. H. P. GRAY has here a remarkably strong portrait of an old lady, (No. 230,) and Mrs. GRAY a very pleasing work, (No. 239,) which shows a great advance on her previous efforts. No. 228, by HENRY MOSLER, represents a very young lady and her grandpapa indulging in a game of "Cat's-cradle." The expression and attitudes are exceedingly good, those of the old gentleman being perhaps the best. The flesh coloring is also good, and the accessories painted with great care.

Next week we hope to give notices of the remaining pictures.

"MOUNT PHILIP."

Mr. H. W. ROBBINS' "Mount Philip, from the Farmington River," now on exhibition at GOUPIL's, shows a decided advance over anything yet done by this artist. We are sorry that it was not placed in the Academy. The foreground, with its rich foliage, is remarkably fine, and the water is well rendered. The painting of the sky, too, is deserving of commendation. But, like all Mr. ROBBINS' previous works that we have seen, the atmosphere is almost wanting. The extremity of the mountain could not possibly, on the very clearest day, appear as distinctly to the eye as that portion of it nearest to the spectator. Yet it does so in Mr. ROBBINS' picture.

IMPORTANT PICTURE SALE.

A valuable collection of pictures from the galleries of GOUPIL & CO. and JOHN SNEDECOR has been on exhibition at the Somerville Art Gallery during the week, and has necessarily attracted much attention. There are 171 pictures in all, comprising some remarkably fine specimens of the modern French, the Dusseldorf and the American schools. Among them we notice ROSA BONHEUR's "Highland Sheep," a strong and truthful rendering of Northern scenery and the animals accustomed to wander amid the bleak hills of old Scotland. The trim and dainty sheep which VERBOECKHOVEN loves to paint are not here, but in place of them we have strong-limbed and strong-visaged animals with the long and greasy wool peculiar to the Highland breed. A painting by this artist, just the size of this, was recently sold in London for 1,000 guineas. SCHREYER's "Gipsy Horse," a remarkable painting, and one of his best works, is also here, with some good examples of Bouguereau, Diaz, Jules Breton, Seignac, Pecrus, Aufray, Emile Levy and Henriette Ronner. ALFRED STEVENS' "Watching the Butterflies," (No. 154,) is as fine an example of this artist's style as we have ever seen here. There are also two or three pictures by H. BARON, so fine in color, expression and general treatment that the wonder is such an artist is not better appreciated. The time is not far distant when his works will be eagerly sought after. A superb fancy portrait by JOURDAN, entitled "Reading the New Novel," and "The Picture Gallery," by CARL BECKER, of Berlin, are also worthy of notice. The latter is a superb composition, rich and truthful in color, and strong in expression. The attitudes of the principal figures, particularly that of the lady just entering the gallery, are charmingly graceful and natural. TISSOT's "The Abduction," is quite a curiosity in its way, showing both rare artistic talent and a singular disregard of artistic laws. Among the works of our own artists will be found a good specimen by GEO. H. BOUGHTON, in his "Daughter of Eve," and one of the strongest and best pictures Mr. SHATTUCK has yet painted. It is a view on the Hudson, with a pure silvery light thrown across the water, and falling on the foreground. Mr. F. H. DE HAAS has also here a small but remarkably good painting. Mr. BIERSTADT is represented by a castle on the Rhine, with a glowing sunset, and Mr. COLMAN by "The Regatta for the Queen's Cup," of which we have heretofore spoken in commendation.

The collection is one of the most valuable ever offered at public auction. The sale is advertised to take place on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings next.

THE WILD-BEAST MARKET.

How Young Lions are Raised—Where the Menageries Get their Stock—Experiences of a Wild-Beast Tamer—Tigers, Elephants and Giraffes—Their Cost and the Mode of Procuring Them—The Monkey Tribe—Tragic Tale of a Monkey Who Died from Excitement.

Has that ancient statistical personage who, under Government auspices, gives us yearly tabular statements of the horses, mules, oxen, cows and sheep raised in the country, ever presented to us the value and number of rare and strange beasts which are reared in our midst? If horses and cows, colts and calves have a market value, so have lions, tigers and their whelps, for whelps of both these families of carnivora are born in the United States every year. An advent of this kind is of course duly heralded by the public prints. No infant of Spain nor its royal mamma could receive greater attention. Daily bulletins are given to the anxious public, and general curiosity can hardly be satisfied. During the last four years some twelve little lions have seen the light, but only one-half of them have reached years of maturity.

Details of their nursing are peculiar. Mr. Chick's idea of the apparatus necessary to little Paul Dombey's nutrition, and that unfortunate suggestion "of doing something temporary with a tea-pot," would be equally out of place. The fond parent, in addition to the natural maternal solicitude, always combines her inherent natural ferocity. If at all times she is more dangerous than her royal consort, just then she is of an exceedingly jealous disposition, and any attempt at familiarity with her little darlings is followed by a leonine pat. We use the word pat in Mr. FRANK BUCKLAND's acceptation of the term, as expressing that peculiar side movement of the paw peculiar to the whole feline race. In the domestic cat it is just strong enough to knock over a rat, but with the lion it means the crushing of arm and leg-bones and the dislocation of the human frame generally. The lioness is not approached until the cubs are fully three or four months old. They are then carefully separated by stratagem, and their weaning commences. About a quart of milk is given per diem, with a small quantum of animal food in the way of nice juicy cutlets and tit-bits, all bone being carefully excluded. The seventh month seems to be one of trial. If they get over that they stand a fair chance of life, though the period of their tooth shedding, when they are a year old, is attended with danger. Dentistry being rather hazardous for the operator, they sometimes swallow their own teeth, which often kills them. It seems strange, but the litters born in traveling menageries appear to have the best chances of life. Of a large number of whelps bred in the London Zoological Gardens, most of the little things were born with some irregularity of the palatal bone, and the roof of the mouth being defective, the whelps could not suckle.

It is certain that lions attached to a traveling van, under proper care, are the most lively and healthy, and thrive better than those which are stationary. In the United States, a lion has been exhibited during a period of thirty-five years. As far as could be judged, he had been fifteen years before that in captivity, so he was certainly fifty and over when he died. The general disease which carries them off is congestion of the lungs. The amount of food given a lion is less than one would suppose. About thirteen pounds of beef per diem, with bones ad libitum, is a fair allowance. When fed regularly, they show little disposition to glut themselves, and will rarely exceed fifteen to sixteen pounds when given all they will eat. When horse-meat is procurable, they are fed in part with it. This cost of feeding is no small item, as it takes rather more to feed a lion than it does to feed a man. Great care is necessary in keeping their cages clean. As they are constantly shedding their hair, an accumulation of this adhering to their food, and being swallowed by them, is apt to sicken them. Occasionally, as did Mrs. Wackford Squeers, sulphur is sprinkled on their meat, and mild purgatives given them in their water. The largest proportion of these animals come from the French province of Algeria, and Marseilles mostly has one or two lions on the market. As to character and disposition, prone as we may be to treasure up all the nice little stories of their affection and grateful remembrance, notably the thorn in the foot story, and the yarn of the jolly Jack Tar and the ferocious lion—Nero by name—who, as soon as he sees Jack, his long lost ship-mate, becomes as docile as a kitten, we regret to say that they must be accepted with the utmost suspicion. Of course the lion knows his keeper, and is afraid of him, and will obey him, but there is no affection between the parties.

"They are not to be trusted," said to us Mr. WHITE, perhaps the ablest keeper and trainer of wild animals now in the United States, and who is at present attached to Mr. BARNUM's museum. "The best evidence of the truth of this is that I can't lift up my arm from the shoulder. I had charge of a lioness; she wasn't, I thought, at all ugly. I felt quite at home with her. I was in her cage, and she was jumping around, and I didn't watch her close enough. The first thing I knew she had me by the shoulder; her fangs went clean through my collar-bone. It was a wonder my life was saved. It is always risky fooling with them. The lion aint to be trusted, though if you watch him close, and get him well under, he is not likely to give much bother, but there is no counting on a lioness. There never was a lion-trainer who did not get a scratch now and then. Of course in the business many stories are afloat which are not true. It's a paying business when a lion chaws up somebody; not of course to the man, but to the proprietors. The public doses on that kind of an animal, and he draws wonderfully, only sometimes very serious accidents occur, and hair-breadth escapes, which the public don't know anything about."

A good pair of lions are worth $6,000, and will command that price at almost any time. The demand for rare animals is a constant one, the various zoological institutions on the Continent, and the exhibitions, always wanting new specimens. A Mr. CROSS, of Liverpool, deals largely in this strange merchandise. Perhaps of the three large dealers in London, Messrs. JAMRACH, RICE and FILLINGHAM, the first one is the best known. Mr. JAMRACH is quite a notable character in his way, and is not satisfied with consignments of animals, but will procure, by sending out his own people in search of them, almost any animal required. He is also known for his pluck and courage. Some years ago, a huge tiger of his on sale escaped from his cage, promenaded down London streets, and gobbled up a little boy. JAMRACH made after him with a crowbar, and after a severe fight succeeded in saving the child, and driving the angry animal back into his den. This little episode cost the animal merchant £300 in the way of damages, showing that it was easier to fight a tiger than a lawyer. The after history of this tiger is peculiar. Being now a star actor in the tragic line, he was sold at a tall figure to an English manager, who advertised him as "the tiger who had swallowed a live boy." Crowds flocked to see him. On one occasion, however, he broke loose again, and vented his rage on a noble lion, whom he dispatched in a twinkling. The tiger is certainly more dangerous than the lion, as he seems to add a peculiar cunning to his natural ferocity. The old tigers are the man-eaters. An aged animal, retiring from active life, with blunted fangs and dulled claws, too [weak] to pasture on antelopes and bullocks, then complacently on human beings as a less troublesome prey. In certain districts of India as many as a half dozen native postmen, going their rounds, have been devoured in as many days by one of these animals. He simply waylaid them, gave them the pat, and it was over with them. Sometimes the dens of these fearful creatures have been found, where a white hecatomb of human bones have been discovered, mixed up with the remains of clothing and native ornaments. Tigers command about the same price as lions, but are comparatively scarcer, and not so popular as the lions.

Elephants always find a ready market. About ten come to England on an average a year, and about two to three to this country. A good tusker at £1,000 will find a dozen purchasers in London, and $6,000 is not a high figure in the United States. Even a dead elephant will find a buyer at from $100 to $200. The African specimens are by far the finest, being twice the size of their Indian brothers. Though unable to give precisely the prices current of the Asiatic market in this peculiar class of live stock, we may mention the last figures quoted for elephants, according to age and sex, at from 1,000 to 7,500 rupees. Male elephants are troublesome, and sometimes exceedingly dangerous. They seem to be afflicted with a disease of the tusk, which drives them to madness.

Giraffes are exceedingly rare in the United States. They seem just able to bear their first voyage from the Cape to England or the Continent, but the second voyage to this country enfeebles them so that they either die on the voyage, or shortly after landing here. In England, however, they appear to thrive quite well, and as many as twenty-six have been born there. It is not generally known, that as far as observation has gone, they are absolutely vegetarian. Changes of climate tell on them, and the least cold sensibly hurts them. They are dainty feeders, and much given to consuming cabbages. Eight thousand dollars is not thought too much for a pair of them.

The rhinoceros and hippopotamus market is always an active one. Of the former, occasional specimens come here; the latter animal, however, requiring a bath, renders his transportation almost impossible. We notice the sale of a rhinoceros at £1,700.

Africa is the showman's great stock farm for animals. Nature seems to have played all kinds of pranks there with her works, making all sorts of variations on possible living themes. The Boers, a hundred or two miles above the Cape, are constantly catching animals, and find a market at Cape Town for them. But what is a show without its monkeys? How could one get along at all without these funny fellows—these big and little clowns on the wild beast stage? Strange to say, for exhibition purposes, for vivacity, for good humor, sprightliness and general activity, the South American monkey carries off the palm. Your African monkey, larger generally in size, is a stupid fellow when compared with his American brother. The Indian monkey somewhat lifts up the imputation thrown on his African relation, only he has a spitefulness, and a tendency to try his sharp teeth on you, which the American monkey would scorn to have attributed to him. All monkeys are kleptomaniacs. The pleasure to them of getting anything depends on stealing it. This trait is useful sometimes, when medicine is to be administered to them. If you tried to give a monkey cod-liver oil with a spoon, it would be an endless job, but just fill a vial with it, and hide it, (so that he can see it done,) and the moment you are gone he is sure to swallow every drop. Monkeys in a state of captivity are prone to pulmonary diseases, and have a bad trick of nibbling off the end of their tails. This appendage being of hardly any use to them when caged it is subject to disease, and dries up at the end, so that amputation is often necessary.

How are monkeys caught? Did it ever happen to any of our readers to try and catch a monkey in a room? We once made such an endeavor, on a warm Summer day, and after three mortal hours, gave up the job. Through sheer exhaustion we went to sleep on a sofa, while the monkey took his siesta on top of a wardrobe. When we awoke we had him, though. During our nap, trying to pick our pockets, he had got his hand fastened in the pocket-lining, and became an easy prisoner. If it is difficult to catch a monkey in a room, how do they manage to get them when they are in their native trees? Mr. FRANK BUCKLAND, in his most charming book, The Curiosities of Natural History, was puzzled by the same question. He states the common way in Pernambuco is to have gourds filled with rum made of cane-juice, placed about their haunts. They come down, drink, get fuddled, stagger about, and at last, dead drunk, fall down asleep around their punch-bowls. Mr. DARWIN, we fancy, in tracing the human race to the monkey, might have added some force to his argument by giving this fact, as we believe no two creatures save man and monkey have this peculiar weakness for alcoholic stimulants. There is some truth, too, in the old story of catching monkeys by the use of wooden vessels, into which they plunge their hands, and can't get them out again. In Brazil there is a certain large kind of nut, called campola, with which monkeys are caught precisely in this way.

Monkey stories are innumerable. One occurred, however, lately in the City, which is amusing as developing the peculiar traits of the animal. We met a friend of ours, whose expression of face was indicative of the greatest sorrow.

"You knew Sancho," he said, "my monkey?" We assented.

"Well, listen. Christmas week somebody gave my little girl one of those fearful toys called jack in a box. It was an awful thing, fully two feet high. The monkey saw it. When the child went to bed I was busy reading, when all of a sudden I heard the most awful noise in the next room. I rushed in, and on top of a chest of drawers lay Sancho in a regular fit, with the jack in a box sprung alongside of him. He had stolen it from where it had been laid out of his reach. From his terror I thought his curiosity had been well punished. We were mistaken. That box had an awful fascination for that monkey. He absolutely craved for the excitement. Life was apparently a blank monotony without it. For days he would not go near it, then again he would kind of pine for it. He got the hang of arranging the wire fastening, and would touch it off with the end of his foot. Instead of getting accustomed to it, every time it jumped up the same scene would be enacted. After a while it had positively an effect on his health. It became too much for his nervous system, though the stimulant he must have, cost what it would. Some few days ago he began to mope, though always hankering after the box. Yesterday the poor little fellow was very bad—so weak he could not crawl to where the box was. In order to revive him we sprung it for him. That seemed to stimulate him a little, though he was just as frightened as ever. This morning we found him dead alongside of jack in the box. It seems during the night he must have had just strength enough to set it off for the last time, and got the last shock. It was a clear case of [illegible]. Poor Sancho!"

Proposed Police Parade.

One thousand policemen or one-half the entire force, being the off platoon of the day, were exercised yesterday at Tompkins-square, by Superintendent KELSO and Inspectors DILKS, WALLING and JAMESON, under the supervision of Drill-Capt. COPELAND. UPTON's tactics have been adopted by the Commissioners for the drill of the force, and the battalion movements there prescribed were executed with great precision for raw recruits. The drills, now of such frequent occurrence, are preparatory to a grand parade by the Police force and review by the Mayor on the 11th of May next.

Statistics of the Week.

Fourteen hundred and seventy-seven persons were arrested last week by the Police.

The vital statistics of the past week show [illegible] still-births, 138 marriages, 357 births and [illegible] deaths.

Fire-Marshal MCSPEDON reports twenty-seven fires during the past week, with an estimated loss of $48,625 and an insurance of $372,400. Six of these fires were caused by kerosene and liquid gas, two by spontaneous combustion, one by incendiarism, and the others were caused by accidents.

There were 101 males and 890 females given employment last week through the Free Labor Bureau.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 23, 1871.

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The Sunday Edition, per annum ... [illegible]
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And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
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Advertisements on eighth page, 20 cents per line each insertion.
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Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.
The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.
Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.
☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 4 Astor-Place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.
☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notes.
We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.
We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Army of Versailles have occupied St. Denis, and have cut off the railroad communication with Paris on the north. The representatives of the commerce and industry of Paris are to make a fresh effort to conciliate the opposing factions in France. Cannonading has ceased. The Commune is making immense preparations for defending the capital, in the way of embankments and barricades. The Versailles Army is, however, strongly posted. It is reported that the Germans will surrender the forts held by them to the Versailles troops to facilitate their operations. Serious dissensions are reported in the Commune, and its powers have been delegated to a committee of nine. Communication with the provinces is cut off. The town of Neuilly was set on fire by shells. The Communist General again claims a victory over his adversaries, though the latter are rapidly advancing.

The Princess LOUISE, accompanied by her husband, the Marquis of LORNE, has arrived at Florence.

GENERAL.

Chief-Justice JAMES B. McKEAN will preside at the United States District Court at Salt Lake City on May 15. It is expected to be an exceedingly interesting term.

Four fishing schooners belonging to Gloucester, Mass., were probably lost with all hands, (forty men,) in the severe gale of the 2d inst., on the Banks. This makes a total of six vessels and sixty-three lives lost the present season.

The meeting of miners at Summit Hill, on Friday, resulted in a majority for local arbitration, but no change from last year's basis.

The English High Commission are anxiously awaiting advices from their Government concerning the propositions submitted for its sanction.

The receipts of fractional currency at Washington for the week amount to $742,800.

Another explosion of nitro-glycerine occurred at the Hoosac Tunnel, on Friday, killing four men—J. S. MASON, the Superintendent, WILLIAM DUNN, THOMAS RYECROFT, and ROBERT ROBERTS. Another man, named WILLIAM J. CHURCHILL, escaped with a broken leg.

A fire at Sedalia, Mo., has destroyed property valued at from $60,000 to $70,000.

The track is now being laid on the Northern Pacific Railroad at the rate of one mile per day, and over 3,000 men are employed in the construction of the work.

Col. WILLIAM JOHNSON, of Rockford, Ill., died very suddenly on Friday night, of asthma, at St. Paul, Minn.

The Elevated Railway, in this City, was sold yesterday by the Sheriff, to satisfy creditors.

A man named ARSON hung himself yesterday near Fort Dodge, Iowa.

The vicinity of Des Moines, Iowa, was visited by heavy frost on Friday night. There will be very little fruit in that section this year.

Gen. VALMASEDA is to go into active service after pacifying Sancti Spiritus. The troops have killed a Cuban officer and MIGUEL GERONIMO GUTIERREZ, the Vice-President of the Cuban Chamber. The insurgents remain on the eastern side of the military line.

The Legislative Republican Caucus Committee will meet at Albany on Friday next, to frame an address to the Republicans of the State. The Supply bill has not yet been signed, and the Governor having left the city it will not be signed until his return, next Tuesday.

State Senator HARPENDING has suffered a relapse, and was in a precarious condition last evening, at Albany.

Reports from Albany and Washington confirm the fact that a new comet is observable in this latitude. The comet is simply a telescopic one of average brightness.

A vote was taken at the Cotton Exchange, yesterday, on the plans for the proposed new structure. There were seventy-eight members in favor of altering the Maitland and using it as an Exchange, and seven others voted for an entirely new building. The polls will close to-morrow.

The sum of $52,567 17 was received for City and County taxes during the past week.

Gas has been introduced into the German settlement of Carlstadt, in Bergen County, and it is proposed to extend the pipes to Rutherford Park.

O. H. PERRY, Esq., has been appointed by the Great Western Dispatch Company to succeed the late JAMES EDWARD GARSON, as their managing officer at Jersey City.

Yesterday the authorities of the First National Bank of Jersey City purchased twenty-year city bonds to the amount of $1,000,000. They were sold at par, with accrued interest from May 1.

A party of railroad officials and New-York business men made an excursion to New-Brunswick, yesterday, on one of the new Pullman drawing-room cars which are being placed on the road. The excursion was under the superintendence of Mr. G. W. BARKER, master of transportation.

Rev. Dr. MEYER SMITH, late rector of Trinity Church, at Newark, sailed for Europe yesterday in the steamer Rhein, of the Bremen line. Mlle. JANAUSCHEK sailed by the same vessel.

FLORA SMITH, claiming to be a resident of Philadelphia, was arrested at 7 o'clock last evening in the Bowery, where she was found grossly intoxicated. She was confined in a cell at the Eldridge-street Police Station. Soon after being locked up she was found hanging by the neck to the bars over the cell door. She was discovered and cut down by the doorman in time to save her life. She was attended by a surgeon and soon recovered.

The Duties of Wealth and Culture.

For many years the friends of republican institutions have been uttering words of warning about a certain menacing evil. The tendency among wealthy or educated men to withdraw from politics has been observed with apprehension, and its consequences have been frequently pointed out. Not only have intelligent and far-seeing Americans perceived and announced this danger, but well-wishers among foreigners, like the Frenchman, DE TOCQUEVILLE, and the Englishman, MILL, have dwelt upon it with earnestness and solicitude. These observers have felt how impossible it is for a Government to be better than those who make it; and have realized, as a consequence, that, in the measure wherein political power fell into the exclusive possession of the lower strata of society, corruption and weakness must surely ensue, and free institutions be proportionably endangered.

It is now pretty generally acknowledged that the peril so long dreaded, if not absolutely upon us, is close at hand. Matters have gone from bad to worse for a long time, at first by imperceptible degrees, but latterly with an acceleration that tells of approaching catastrophe. This remark, of course, refers to New-York; broadly and generally to her State Legislature, conspicuously and shamefully to her chief City. Few intelligent people, of whatever party, now deny that local misgovernment has reached a point altogether unparalleled in the history of the Republic, or that it forebodes results, as in those other republics of antiquity, which may prove destructive if not ruinous. This being the case, various suggestions are heard in the way of remedy. Some propose to simplify the political machinery; some to return to household suffrage; some, while leaving the vote to all who now possess it, to deny its future attainment to all who have not certain assigned qualifications. The danger that threatens us is partly measurable, in fact, by the animated discussion of the subject which is heard in nearly every intelligent circle. When such a discussion has become all but universal, it is clear that it is no longer thought to be merely academical, but that it has assumed a practical importance.

Now, whether we are to go back and undo what was done in 1846 or not, whether we are to remove things old or to devise things new, there is one truth about which there can be no dispute; and it is, that just so surely as present mischiefs have sprung in a great degree from the withdrawal from political duty of the wealthy and cultivated classes, so surely must the remedy spring from their return to it. The men of property and the men of thought must set themselves to the work done by their fathers one or two generations ago. They must take an active and persistent share in legislation. They must give time and money to the work, employing both in such ways as wisdom may suggest. As to what those ways shall be, opinions, of course, may differ. But there can be no difference as to the imperative need for action. The personal labor and influence of the affluent and educated classes is the true motive power to bring about reform; and without this there is no panacea or specific by which reform can be brought about. To get the best attainable Government we must have the help of the best people in the community.

This help may be given in various forms. The regular exercise of the suffrage should, of course, be one of them. The promotion of intelligent debate, the dissemination of healthy moral and political truths, the education, in a word, of the masses, is another. When every man of brains and substance makes up his mind to do his utmost for the good end, that end will not be long postponed. The very fact that such a movement, or concerted series of movements, had been determined upon by our first merchants, lawyers, bankers and other leading citizens, and would be pushed resolutely to conclusions, would be equivalent to almost half the battle. And herein, we repeat, is our only safety and remedy; nostrums and palliatives without end may be prescribed, but the only true cure for our political disease is the restoration of those elements of health the withdrawal of which rendered the disease possible.

"Fashionable" Reporting.

Dr. JOHNSON advised the man who would write idiomatic English, to give his days and his nights to the volumes of ADDISON. We counsel any student in search of the newest and most ornamental terms of expression that have been contrived in these later days to glance, now and again, at the productions of the "fashionable" reporter of the period. He may be quite prepared to find that, in the world whose doings are chronicled in a dialect specially adapted to it, people do not give a breakfast, but a *petite* (sic) *dejeuner*. It will, however, be somewhat of a revelation to the diligent inquirer to be informed that a ball may be a "capping climax" and a "culmination." That a supper should have been "irreproachable" was doubtless highly satisfactory to all parties concerned, but that its "fairy arrangement" was "the source of comment and appreciation" is, as a piece of information, rather more novel than intelligible. In the brilliant circles whose mysteries the dazzled Bohemian reveals to us in language so appropriate, people do not merely enjoy themselves—they "surrender themselves to every social enjoyment and genial intercourse, and make the best possible use of the fleeting and pleasure-tinted moments." Young ladies do not return to society—they make a renewed "advent" there, and as no genteel company could be expected to sit down to supper and eat it, they are said to "file in to the tables and enjoy the marvels of *cuisine* there displayed." A careful collation of numerous examples has utterly failed to throw any light upon the inscrutable partiality of the fashionable reporter for the word *recherché*. It does duty here to a "reception" and there to a "gathering," now to a dress and anon to a dinner, and in every case appears to have a meaning known only to the writer.

We presume there are people who read the stuff provided by sundry newspapers, under the designation of "fashionable gossip," or some similar title. It is also conceivable that there are people who find unalloyed pleasure in having their dress, their equipage, or their entertainments, descanted upon in the marvelous dialect of the Bohemian turned flunkey. But we should imagine that the first impulse of most of the victims of this kind of publicity would be to "dissemble his love" by kicking the fashionable newsmonger down-stairs. The important announcement that a gentleman, who is named, "does not contemplate a *dejeuner* shortly, as was stated by a contemporary," may possibly have emanated from the gentleman himself; while the intelligence that a certain lady's "robe en train" did not cost five hundred dollars, as previously stated, but five thousand five hundred, was probably obtained from the dress-maker whose name is appended to the news. But there is internal evidence of a man being compelled to draw upon his imagination for his facts when "the writer closes this brief but inadequate account with the hope that in our next edition permission will have been obtained to give our readers in detail some of the marked and attractive features of the affair, with, perhaps, the names of the guests." The touching ingenuousness of this appeal is only equaled by the impressive candor with which another member of the same literary guild makes the admission: "I confess to a weakness for a handsome woman of middle age." The same hand reappears in a master touch concerning the "courtly mother and ponderous father" of one of our fashionable youth, and in the delicate intimation that "wine flowed in awful quantities, and jellies disappeared with astonishing rapidity."

But to find the fashionable reporter in the plenitude of his powers, and the full luxuriance of his style, we must follow him to scenes where he is received as a welcome guest, and where "the marked courtesies received on all hands" lend wings to his fancy and vigor to his pen. Then the place of the festivity becomes "palatial," and the occasion generally "goes far in advance of any yet enjoyed." Then the music wafts "airy notes," and the supper becomes "an epicure's dream," and in "novelty of design and lusciousness of taste" defies competition. It likewise has the mysterious effect of "reinvesting the tired energies of those who partook," a statement the ambiguity of which is in no way improved by a reference to the fact that "a number of handsome gentlemen were present, in fact they were in excess"—a rare occurrence. The number of ladies who are "charming," "fascinating," "sparkling," "vivacious," "graceful," "delightful," and who "form the cynosure of all eyes" on such occasions, becomes perfectly bewildering. As a fitting termination to the report of the "brilliant scene," we are reminded that "considerations of expense are really of no consequence in this connection," while a delicious touch of fastidiousness gets somehow into the mind of the delighted Bohemian, who, for this occasion only, appears as an "envoy extraordinaire," and who makes his bow with the remark, "A timely suggestion to restrict the invitations might not be inappropriate." Curiously enough, this is precisely the remark that a judicious reader would be disposed to make after giving due attention to the revelations of the literature of the back stairs.

A Costly Prison System.

We find, among the papers which lend interest to the last report of the Prison Association, a remarkable review of the financial and moral administration of the State prisons of New-York under the present Constitution. This paper, which purports to emanate from the Association Prison Discipline Committee, and is signed by thirteen of our foremost citizens, is in the form of a memorial addressed to Gov. HOFFMAN. Thus indorsed and addressed, the document must be presumed to be as truthful as it is plain-spoken.

The objective point of this review is the existing system of prison government by State Inspectors, against which an imposing array of argument and figures is brought to bear with considerable force. It is represented that the Inspectors are *de facto* governors of the prisons and controllers of the system, while themselves independent of all supervision, and almost relieved from responsibility. The office is essentially political, and every year one member of the Board is brought in fresh from the arena of party politics. In the gift of these Inspectors is the appointment of some two hundred prison officials, from Wardens down to watchmen, whose combined salaries are not far from $220,000 per annum. Of course, this is an amount of "patronage" which must inevitably become, and remain, attractive to politicians, and, in effect, place the prisons in the hands of new keepers whenever the political balance of power changes among the Inspectors. This is liable to occur every two years, and latterly has so occurred quite frequently. All this involves political jobbery, favoritism, loose administration, and financial irregularities.

It is upon the financial phase of the question that the report first challenges our attention. We cannot be mistaken in accrediting Judge EDMONDS with a large share in the marshaling of the host of figures. We infer his authorship of this part of the document from the two facts, that his name appears at the head of the Committee signing it, and that a practical experience, as a former Warden of Sing Sing Prison has enabled him to speak *ex cathedrâ*, as it were, upon the subject in hand. In illustration of the financial demoralization which has become chronic in the prison management of the State, twelve distinct tables are given, which present the matter in so many different lights before the public.

In 1848, when the present system was introduced, the State prisons contained 1,342 convicts; in 1869 the number was 2,953, an increase of 119 per cent. The expenditures in 1848 were $217,491 52; in 1869 they were $879,219 26, an increase of over three hundred per cent. The cost of keeping 1,421 prisoners in 1847 was $88 55 per head; in 1857, when there were 1,890 prisoners, the expense was $112 54, and, in 1867, 2,920 prisoners cost $206 98 each. In 1857 and 1865, the number averaging about the same, the cost was respectively $112 54 and $290. These statements are taken from the Inspectors' reports. As to the matter of deficiencies between total earnings and expenditures, it is stated that in 1847 the deficiency was $20,469 88, and in 1868, $342,734 88. The aggregate deficit in twenty-three years (given by the tables in detail) is $1,997,084 45. The appropriations made by the Legislature for the prisons, from 1848 to 1870, have aggregated over ten million dollars, an average of some $435,000 per annum. But these appropriations have largely increased of late years. Meanwhile, the allowance made to the inspectors for traveling expenses has grown inordinately. Even since 1866 it has increased from $1,415 06 to $4,177 83 in 1870. Very pertinent is the question asked by these reviewers: "Did the inspectors travel three times as much in 1869 as they did in 1865, or had traveling become three times as expensive in that interval?" Moreover, the salaries of officers paid by the Inspectors have increased from $75,000 in 1847 to $220,000 in 1869; so that, while the number of prisoners has increased about 119 per cent., the salaries have increased about 200 per cent.

With regard to the earnings of convicts paid into the Treasury during the existence of the present system, it is stated that they amount to $4,170,554 11, which, deducted from the $10,000,000 appropriated to the prisons in that time, leaves a balance of some $6,000,000 to represent the cost of these institutions to the State during the twenty-three years. In the ventilation of this branch of the subject, the report adds the curious statement that, "deducting the amount paid in for 'earnings' from the amount reported by the Inspectors as 'earnings' there appears a deficiency during the same period of $679,743 99 for earnings unaccounted for." This statement is illustrated, in part, by a table, which fastens $394,000 of this deficiency upon the two years, 1860 and 1861, and $265,000 upon the years 1858 and 1859. Within the past five years the expenses of the prisons have been $1,694,151 65 in excess of the earnings—an amount larger than the deficiencies of the whole previous eighteen years; and the appropriations from the State Treasury have been $4,190,760 67, being about equal to the appropriations for all those previous years!

Under this exhibit it would seem as if the prison reformers have good ground for urging some radical change in the system of prison administration. The remedy proposed is an amendment to the Constitution, the main point of which is the appointment of a board of five managers of prisons, to hold office for ten years, and who shall have power to appoint only the four principal officers for each prison, and to remove them "for cause." All the subordinate officers are to be selected by the Warden of each prison. By thus getting the prisons out of politics, it is hoped that present abuses will be reformed.

Science in Crime.

For some years past there has been an incessant contest for superiority between the manufacturers and inventors of offensive and defensive weapons of warfare, with an ever-varying change of fortune. At one moment the defense seems to have won the victory, but while they are exulting in the fancied security of their seven-fold mail, presto! a new gun is invented that sends a ball crashing through their iron plates as though they were so much paper. Then new and tougher plates are added, and other projectiles brought out, and so the unending strife goes on. At present it is hard to say which has the advantage. The whimsical parody of this combat on that other warfare which dishonesty wages against respectable prosperity, leaves room for no such doubt. As between the burglars and the safe-makers, for example, the superiority, is indisputably on the side of the rogues. According to the *Scientific American* it is now impossible to construct a burglar-proof safe. The thief, discarding all such vulgar and obsolete instrumentalities as jimmy and jackscrew, cold chisel and gunpowder, provides himself with a simple adaptation of the oxyhydrogen blow-pipe, and in a second or two, burns his way through the hardest metal without exertion and without noise. We have not yet heard that this appliance of the laboratory has yet been borrowed by any erudite burglar, but the thing seems feasible enough, and no doubt the craft will be heartily thankful for, and make speedy use of, the admirable suggestion.

Indeed, there are few things more remarkable in modern crime than the intelligence and success with which the resources of science have been applied to pursuits of guilt. Violence in robbery is no longer resorted to by any but the most bungling tyros. The garroter does not now attempt to throttle or stun his victim. He finds that the chloroformed handkerchief does his work more neatly and effectually than fist or bludgeon. The business of counterfeiting bank notes and altering checks has been raised to the dignity of a fine art, wherein the recent appliances of chemistry and photography are exhausted. Instead of painfully erasing by hand the words or figures to be changed, an acid has been found to remove them so deftly as to leave no trace that the paper had ever been written on. Every device has been tried to baffle the counterfeiter, without avail. Paper has been used of a peculiar composition and pattern; intricate scroll-work has been traced on it, by the aid of complicate machinery, in ink which it has been supposed, impossible to imitate or photograph. Yet, although the secret of these imaginary safeguards has been kept with the strictest fidelity, the issue of the inimitable notes is sure to be followed in a month or so by counterfeits, often so exact as to be with difficulty, even by experts, told from the original.

So far it seems as though the ingenuity of crime had fairly outstripped the ingenuity of prevention. Perhaps the day may come when Fagin's school of pickpockets will be elevated into a college of scientific pillage, with learned professors to impart all the latest discoveries in natural philosophy to eager pupils. In the meantime, it would be well if the wise men put their heads together to devise a way to supply virtue with weapons as effective as those of vice. It is better, perhaps, to be robbed scientifically, if one must be robbed; but most people would prefer not to be robbed at all with an exception, of course, in favor of Boss TWEED.

The Young Men's Christian Association.

The eighteenth annual report of the Young Men's Christian Association has just been published, and on every page of it may be found evidences of the thoroughness and liberal spirit with which a noble work has been performed during the past year. The Association now numbers 6,209 members, of whom 3,881 have been admitted since the last report. An idea of the energy and extensiveness of the Association may be formed from the number of its committees and the variety of their labors. In its several departments of aggressive work, some forty-four committees, having from one to one hundred and three members each, are constantly employed under a system of subdivided labor. Several of these committees perform service which no mere money consideration could inspire. The Association, with its three branches and its six thousand members all fully equipped, and, so far as the central body is concerned, magnificently endowed and appointed, is, as we believe, doing a more permanently effectual work for the benefit of our young men than many of the churches in New-York. By appealing to their sympathies, and linking them in chains of confidence and friendship, the institution brings thousands under its beneficent influence, and trains them for useful citizenship. A large proportion of those thus acted upon are of a class not accessible by any other means. Nor can it be expected that young men are to be drawn away from seductive vice, except by processes which will make virtue equally attractive and pleasurable. Such processes are not within the object or power of the ecclesiastical organizations, but are amply provided for under the working economy of such a society as this. Their results tend to the benefit and growth of the Church, and thus there can be no collision nor competition between the two. But outside of all religious considerations, the Young Men's Christian Association has done much for our City, and is capable of doing a great deal more.

MINOR TOPICS.

Perhaps the surest indication we can have of the approaching triumph of the Versailles troops over the Paris insurgents is, that the Prussians have begun to evacuate the forts around the city. The delay of the forces under MCMAHON in making the long-expected general attack upon the Communists, together with the rather indecisive nature of late engagements, might lead to the conclusion that the "Reds" had, after all, a chance of triumph. But it is perfectly clear that the Germans, who are the best possible judges of the relative strength of the combatants, have no such belief. The supremacy of the Communists would involve the dissolution of the Assembly, with whom the terms of peace were concluded, and there would be no authority left in France directly responsible for the payment of the indemnity. The Germans would certainly not abandon the pledges they hold in St. Denis and Charenton for the fulfillment of their bargain, if they apprehended such a result.

The late systematic raids of the Police upon some of the vilest nurseries of crime in this City are deserving of hearty approbation. The only element wanting to make them completely satisfactory is that they should be distributed rather more impartially. If the Keno dens of the lower class of gamblers are pounced upon, why not the gilded halls further up-town, where wealthy players pursue equally illegal pastimes? If the corruption of the Chatham-street cellars is to be dragged, as it was last evening, into the light of day, why not the equally notorious haunts of up-town debauchery? Were the present course of action to be consistently pursued, the yearly incomes of sundry Aldermen and City officials might be seriously diminished; but then the amended charter makes our real rulers as independent of the Common Council as of the electors, and if they really mean to weed out the infamous houses of the City, they could not have a better opportunity for attempting it. The public may be excused a good deal of incredulity as to the honesty of their preventive measures till they give evidence of greater thoroughness.

An admirer of Senator "MIKE" NORTON, rejoicing in the name of QUINN, got into the custody of the Police at Yonkers, as the result of an endeavor to combine business with pleasure. This enterprising adherent of the "Thunderbolt" having entered an office in the quiet town on the Hudson, found himself in proximity to a safe with no visible guardian. He was seized by an irrepressible professional desire to examine it more closely, and while engaged in the attempt to "convey" some of its contents, was, unfortunately, arrested. This industrious citizen of the Ninth Ward really deserves our heart-felt commiseration. Up at Albany a score or two of legislators had been accessories for several months past to repeated robberies of public money, and were even then departing for their homes all in perfect safety, and, in some cases, laden with honors, while this ill-starred QUINN, having merely adopted a more open and straightforward kind of burglary, finds himself in imminent danger of the State Prison. We trust that it is not Utopian to look forward to the time when the scoundrels who put their hands so frequently in the public safe may, also, get their term of Sing Sing.

We have reached the beginning of the end of the coal strikes. A number of German miners have resumed work under the guaranteed protection of the operators, and so confident are the authorities that all danger of a renewal of organized rioting has passed, that the last of the State troops are about to withdraw from the Scranton Valley. There are, beyond any doubt, hundreds of men who would willingly resume work, but for the terrorism exercised by the majority of the Workmen's Benevolent Association. Now that the hard and fast line of enforced submission has been broken through, we may expect to see the strike cease to be general and gradually drop out of sight altogether, from sheer lack of adhesion. It is to be regretted that so costly a dispute should have so inconclusive a termination. The same causes that produced the late struggle are ready to operate again as soon as a favorable opportunity presents itself—the well-meant action of Gov. GEARY against the transportation companies notwithstanding.

Mr. B. F. PEIXOTTO, of California, the recently appointed United States Consul at Bucharest, sends to the *Jewish Messenger* the conclusions reached after two months' stay in Roumania, with regard to the persecution of his brother Israelites in that country. He states that the persecution, of whose details somewhat exaggerated accounts were transmitted several months ago, still continues; that it is systematic, and is fostered by trade jealousies and the political chicanery of demagogues, who take this cheap method of obtaining popularity. The new Constitution declares that no Israelite can become a citizen; and a still later project introduced into the popular Assembly aims at excluding all Jews from obtaining contracts for public works, from residing anywhere but in the towns, and from enjoying the benefits of education in their own faith. Mr. PEIXOTTO has learned enough since his arrival to make him "dread to know more." The state of affairs in Roumania fully justifies the object aimed at by the President's selection of a Jewish representative at Bucharest, and there is some reason to hope that his position there as an United States official may tend to mitigate the evils which threaten the members of his race in the principality of CHARLES of Hohenzollern.

Buenos Ayres, the chief city of the Argentine Confederation, suffers from a scourge more terrible than war. Yellow fever, of the most deadly type, is carrying off its population by hundreds every day. Men who would probably face a shower of bullets without flinching turn cowards before the terrible malady, family ties are unheeded and the sufferers are left to die untended and are only buried out of sight in obedience to an instinct of self-preservation. It is satisfactory to learn that the American residents have not yielded to the panic of the Spanish-Indian natives. The cause of the pestilence is the old story of neglected drainage and a consequently poisoned atmosphere.

We are reminded of the very respectable age of the American Press by the lately-announced death of Mr. JOHN SAXTON, of Canton, Ohio. The *Ohio Repository*, which he established in 1814, is greatly exceeded in age by sundry New-England journals. But it certainly stands alone in having been managed for fifty-seven years by its founder. The man who could, as Mr. SAXTON did, reproduce from his files of fifty-five years ago, the account of the surrender of the first NAPOLEON at Waterloo, as a companion picture to the surrender of the third NAPOLEON at Sedan, was not only the veteran of the American Press, but a link between two great historical eras, and an emphatic reminder of how fast the world travels.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical and Musical.

RECORD OF THE WEEK.

With the exception of "Pluck," brought out on Monday at the theatre of Miss ROWE, no theatrical novelty has claimed attention during the past few days at our hands. "Pluck" is sad trash; but it has been neatly put on the stage, and, with careful acting and some compression, it has apparently not been unsatisfactory to its public during the week. Mr. BOOTH has been playing *Richelieu* with capital results, and his engagements elsewhere demanding attention, his brilliant series of performances was yesterday brought to a close. To-morrow the doors of his theatre are shut to the public, a night rehearsal of the "Winter's Tale"—in which Mr. BARRETT is to act *Leontes*, Mr. MARK SMITH *Autolycus* and Mrs. [illegible] *Hermione*—being thought requisite to give that play due effect on its production on Tuesday. At the Fifth-avenue, Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS has continued to repeat his delightful embodiment of *Mopes*, and his surprising but less charming personation of *Capt. Patter*. The bill is changed to-morrow, when "The Critic" and "A Thousand a Year" will be seen. A thronged and fashionable house will assemble, we may be sure, to greet the occasion. A succession of excellent houses has rewarded Mr. WALLACK's enterprise in bringing out "The Liar," and that gentleman's *Young Wilding* has greatly improved since the first representation of it. FOOTE's comedy is to be repeated to-morrow, with "The Nervous Man." Mr. NEIL WARNER has been substituted for Mr. JAMES BENNETT as *Richard III* at Niblo's, and CIBBER's adaptation has been played during the week in place of the original text. Both changes have been found acceptable by the audience. Mr. DALY's "Horizon," like most things of Mr. DALY's, has been lively and prosperous through the week at the Olympic. Miss AGNES ETHEL has resigned the "bright particular star" among the ladies here, and Mr. FOX has been consoled to the most exasperating degree in the spectacular [illegible].

ENGAGEMENTS IN EUROPE.

We are advised of the engagement, by Mr. FREDERICK RULLMANN, now in Europe, of Mme. FABBRI-MULDER, soprano, of Mr. MULLER, baritone, of Mr. [illegible], basso, and of a juvenile prima-donna reputed to be possessed of a wonderful voice, and known as Miss [illegible]. These artists are to sing in concerts, whereof the celebrated female orchestra from Vienna will be the novel feature, and, consequently, the special attraction. Mme. FABBRI-MULDER will be remembered here as the leading artist, with Signor STIGELLI, now dead, during a season of German opera held at the Winter Garden, [illegible].

READING BY MRS. LEON OWENS.

Mrs. LEON OWENS, whose clever book, *The English Governess at the Court of Siam*, has been widely appreciated, gave a private reading on Friday last, to a circle of friends, at the rooms of Mrs. E. L. YOUMANS. The matter read consisted of selections from unpublished manuscripts, detailing other and highly-interesting experiences in Siam, and which will, we presume, make their way before long into print. Mrs. LEON OWENS is a lady of uncommon culture and talent, and might find it profitable, as such is so marked a custom of the day, to repeat and extend her reading before a public audience.

AID FOR THE CHAPIN HOME.

We are requested to notify the public that the amateur performance to be given at the Fourteenth-street Theatre in aid of the fund of the Chapin Home will occur on Wednesday evening next, instead of Wednesday afternoon.

Home Notes.

Miss NILSSON sang last night and sings to-morrow in Charleston....Mr. LINGARD and his company act in Elmira on Friday next....Monday Miss LUCILLE WESTERN plays in Elmira....The Globe Theatre, in Boston, will be occupied, it seems, during nearly the whole of the summer vacation. JOHN BROUGHAM begins a three weeks' engagement on June 12, Mr. O. B. DOUD will appear in "Across the Continent" for two weeks, beginning on July 3, and after that DAN BRYANT's minstrels begin a season....Mr. JEFFERSON acted last week at the Holiday-street Theatre in Baltimore....The Richings Opera Troupe was last week in Louisville....The Wyndham Comedy Troupe was at the St. Louis Olympic last week....Mme. MARIE [illegible] SEEBACH was at DeBar's Opera-house, in St. Louis, last week....Mr. MCVICKER's theatre, in Chicago, will cease to exist in its present shape at the close of Miss LOTTA's engagement. It will then be either completely altered, enlarged and improved, or will be converted into business purposes. In the latter case, Mr. MCVICKER will proceed immediately to the erection of another theatre, on Wabash-avenue, which will be one of the handsomest structures of its nature in the country....The Boston *Daily Advertiser* writes thus of the approaching Handel and Haydn Triennial Festival: "The second regular triennial festival of the Handel and Haydn Society is to begin in the Music Hall on the 9th of next month, and to continue for nearly a week. The programme has been announced, and most of our readers already know that the "Hymn of Praise" and the "Elijah" of MENDELSSOHN will be performed, together with the "Messiah" and "Israel in Egypt" of HANDEL, the "Ninth Symphony" of BEETHOVEN, the "Woman of Samaria" of STERNDALE BENNETT, NICOLAI's "Festival Overture," and selections from the St. Matthew Passion Music of BACH. Engagements have been made with Mme. RUDERSDORFF and Mr. CUMMINGS, who occupy high positions among the great London artists; and the oratorio quartet will be completed by Miss PHILLIPS and Mr. M. W. WHITNEY, the two first American singers of the present day. A grand orchestra of one hundred instrumental performers is to take part, and symphony concerts are to be given on each afternoon of the festival week. The active members of the Society now number upward of [illegible] hundred, and no assistance from without will be required this year for the performance of the choral music of the great masters. All the numerous details connected with the preparation and perfection of the enterprise, including the subscription of the necessary guarantee fund, have been quietly attended to, and, without the sound of ax or hammer, as it were, the solid foundation has been laid upon which a noble temple of musical art is to be erected."....A New-Orleans newspaper prints the item following: "ABBY PARKE, of Paris's saloon, has in his possession an old and quaint relic of the past, in the shape of a poster of the Boston Theatre, the get-up of which brings us back to Confederate days, when every available piece of clean paper was used for printing purposes. The poster is printed on a sheet of brown paper, 14 by 10 inches, and is as follows:

BOSTON THEATRE.
[Opened Feb. 3, 1794.]
On Friday, February seventh, [1794]
—(For the last time,) [illegible]
Will be performed the TRAGEDY of
GUSTAVUS VASA [Erickson];
O., the Deliverer of his Country [Sweden].
All the Characters (being the third time they were ever performed by the present Company) will be presented by Messrs. Baker, Jones, Colling, Bartlett, [Chas. Stuart], Powell [Manager], S. Powell, and Kenny; Miss Harrison, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Baker, and the child by Miss Cordelia.

The words and figures between brackets are written in ink, probably by the collector, whose thoughtfulness has handed down to posterity this relic of the last century. Unlike many old documents of the kind, the type and printing of this bill are very good."....Miss MORLACCHI is about to dance in Omaha City....Mr. EDWIN ADAMS acts in Omaha City to-morrow...."Miss NILSSON," says the Richmond Inquirer, sings "like the *Mimus Polyglottos*." The same authority notes that BRIGNOLI's voice is full of pathos; "indeed," it adds, "he is a highly respectable singer."....To-morrow night Mrs. E. L. DAVENPORT will benefit by a performance at the Chestnut-street Theatre, in Philadelphia....Mr. JAMES M. WEHLI played in Boston last week....Miss LYDIA THOMPSON has been enthusiastically welcomed back to New-Orleans....Mr. APPY, the well-known violinist, is giving a series of concerts throughout the country, with Mr. WILLIAM MACDONALD, tenor; Mr. HALL, baritone, and Miss BENSLEY, soprano. It is averred that Miss BENSLEY's voice reaches the C one octave above that note in altissimo....Mr. [illegible], an English low comedian, has made a successful debut at the Chestnut-street Theatre, in Philadelphia....Mme. [illegible] has profited by a tremendously remunerative benefit night in New-Orleans.

Foreign Notes.

At the inauguration of the Royal Albert Hall, in London, the copies of the music used by the singers and players, instead of being written by the old mode of taking out the parts of scores, were first photographed, then laid down on stone to be lithographed. The printer, Mr. E. J. FRANCIS, was thus enabled to supply promptly the large number of copies required....The Alfred Theatre reopens under the direction of Mrs. CHARLES [illegible], with a performance of "The Colleen Bawn" and the "Black-eyed Susan" burlesque....Mr. SOTHERN has been playing at the Theatre Royal, Bath, in Mr. BYRON's new comedy, "An English Gentleman."....Mr. BURNAND's burlesque, "Black-eyed Susan," has been transferred from the Royalty Theatre to the Strand; Miss OLIVER and Mr. DEWAR still playing their original parts of *Susan* and *Capt. Crosstree*....Mr. ALFRED WIGAN will reappear at the Gaiety Theatre, in "The First Night." A new ballet, entitled "Rosalie," for which Messrs. PAYNE, the pantomimists, have been engaged, will also be given....The operatic season at the Gaiety had commenced this evening, with LORTZING's opera, "The Czar and the Shipwright," Mr. SANTLEY taking the part of *Peter the Great*....The Crystal Palace Handel Festival will be celebrated on the 16th, 19th, 21st, and 23d of June. The oratorios will be the "Messiah" and "Israel in Egypt," and a miscellaneous selection of Handelian works, sacred and secular...."The management of the Court Theatre," says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "placed in the possession of the most gorgeous set of attendants you ever saw in your life—such good-looking men, at least six feet high, and in a lovely claret-colored livery, have determined on introducing another reform which, like the engagement of the handsome footmen, has been proclaimed to all the papers. No more 'orders' are to be issued—an arrangement which concerns those who give and those who take 'orders,' but it is scarcely interesting, we should think, to the rest of the world. The Court view of the subject, however, is that the paying portion of the public feels humiliated, or at least annoyed, at being placed side by side with non-payers, and that under the new system 'the visitor to the Court will always have the satisfaction of knowing that his neighbor has paid equally with himself for the entertainment provided, and that he is not placed next to those who never would, or could, pay for the seats they occupy.' It is quite certain that, under the order system, a large number of persons belonging to a sort of theatrical [illegible] connected not directly with the theatre, but only indirectly, through one or more intervening links with members of the theatrical profession, habitually [illegible]. But if the order-bearers are mere intruders, their intrusion can at least be easily prevented. Actors, who dislike nothing so much as playing to empty benches, are in favor of the order system, under due limitations. So also are the majority of managers. A full house is an advantage in itself; and it is generally understood that a person going in with an order if he does not applaud will, in any case, refrain from hissing. We have heard of an enthusiast who, having entered a theatre with an order, found the performance so bad that he went to the ticket office, paid for his place like a man, and came back to exercise his acquired privilege of hissing; but such cases, we believe, are rare."....There are sixty-four places of public amusement in London, besides the Italian Opera-house, the Crystal Palace and Cremorne Gardens. Of these sixty-four places of amusement, thirty-eight are theatres and twenty-six are music halls. The music hall business gives employment to 1,769 performers, who are divided as follows: 280 sentimental singers, 265 serio-comic singers, 34 Irish comic singers, 250 comic duettists, 50 singers in comic trios and quartets, 10 ballet dancers, [illegible] wizards and ventriloquists, 290 delineators of negro characters, 30 pantomimists, 40 jugglers and rope balancers, 250 acrobats and gymnasts, 150 dancers, and 12 performers in dog and monkey troupes. There are also 46 circuses performing in London or traveling about the country, and 14 panoramas and dioramas....The Vaudeville Theatre, with all its properties, will be sold by auction in June next, by Messrs. DRIVER. Messrs. MONTAGUE, JAMES and THORNE, the present lessees, will continue in occupation....Signor VERDI had arrived at Florence in order to assume the post offered him by the Italian Minister of Public Instruction, for the improvement and reorganization of the Italian Musical Institute....Miss MINNIE HAUCK has accepted a two years' engagement at the [illegible] Theatre in Vienna.

THROUGH THE SOUTH.

Alabama—Natural Divisions of the State—Montgomery the Capital—An Interesting Interview—Reconstruction, Ku-Klux, &c.—The Cane-brake Section—What the State Most Needs—Matters Miscellaneous.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Friday, April 7, 1871.

A learned commentator on his own exploits, whose work, from its proud position of a History of Cæsar's Gallic Conquests, has become a medium for instructing the youthful mind in the mysteries of the Latin language, begins his narrative with the statement that, "All Gaul is divided into three parts." Emulating, in a humble way, the example of this ancient worthy, I claim for Alabama that it is naturally divided into four parts. The northern section of the State is known as the Blue Grass region, and is devoted almost entirely to the raising of stock, for which purpose it is particularly adapted. Next comes the mineral section, in which are found deposits of coal, iron, marble and limestone. It is also claimed that gold has been found in this section. Next below comes the cane-brake section, in which I have been spending a few days, and which is rich in cotton lands, and has a fertile and even rich soil. The extreme southern section may be called the timbered region. It extends to within a few miles of the coast line. The last two sections are what may be construed prairie lands, with sometimes a sandy, sometimes a rich alluvial plain. Montgomery, the capital of the State, and the second city in size and importance, (Mobile being the first,) stands about at the northern edge of the third section, so far as these natural divisions can be considered as having any fixed boundary lines.

MONTGOMERY.

Like Rome, the ancient capital of the civilized world, Montgomery, the first capital of the Southern Confederacy, is a city built on hills, standing high above the level of the muddy Alabama River. In its general appearance it would be called by the tourist a "pretty place." From its high position, its location is healthy, and from the dome of the Capitol a fine view of the surrounding country is obtained. I found Montgomery, like all the Southern cities I have visited, except Atlanta and Savannah, in a sort of stagnant state—but little business being transacted, except perhaps in the cotton market, and everybody complaining of poverty and the "hard times." The disorganized condition of labor, resulting from the dependence of the planters on the negroes to work their fields, and the uncertain condition of the latter class, together with the excess of cotton grown, the consequent low price, and the lack of capital, are the main causes of the stagnation in the commercial portion of the city, and in fact of the South. From a distance, as seen from the railroad, or looking up broad Market-street to where it stands at the head of the avenue, the Capitol is an imposing-looking structure. And in one respect its imposing nature continues as you approach it. Instead of the elegant marble structure, with its tall columns, lofty portico and towering dome, which its appearance from afar suggests to your imagination, the reality shows a well-proportioned but small stuccoed building, the columns of the same material, and its "lofty portico" narrow and out of all proportion to its height. My directions from the janitor were to "go in and look all over the building; no objections at all to my so doing, as it was all looked up." So my knowledge of the interior arrangements is limited, and only such as I acquired by squinting through keyholes. But here I found the first proofs of the existence of the Ku-Klux that I have seen or heard of anywhere. All over the bare and homely walls of the rotunda were scribbled the mystic letters "K. K. K.," with here and there an oath appended to give variety, and occasionally the name of some ambitious youth or maiden attached to rhyme of a most questionable character as to sense or propriety. And this was the Capitol of the State, the seat of its Legislative and Executive wisdom, and notorious for its having been for four short months the Capitol of the Rebel Confederacy. But with the location of the building no fault can be found, standing as it does on a high hill and looking down the wide main street, lined with the stores of the leading business men and bankers of the place. On a small scale, its position may be likened to the situation of the Capitol at Washington, at the head of, and commanding Pennsylvania avenue. Residences, with large gardens attached, rich in their floral wealth; broad, well-shaded streets, with here and there a huge basin, the reservoir of the artesian wells, and the public watering-place built right in the centre of the square formed by the intersection of half-a-dozen poor hotels, redolent with the classic odor of antiquity and nothing else that is savory; immense cotton warehouses, and the vast ruins of still larger ones, where 50,000 bales of the kingly substance were burnt on the evacuation of the city—such is Montgomery, by no means an unpleasant place in which to spend a few days.

AN INTERESTING INTERVIEW.

On the last day of my stay in Montgomery, I had the pleasure of meeting Ex-Gov. PATON, Judge BIRD and Judge BUGBEE—all three representative men, well advanced in years, and the latter a graduate of Yale College in the Class of 1833. As they expressed a desire to converse on the subject of the present condition of Alabama, I enjoyed a pleasant general conversation of an hour's duration with them before the train left for Macon. As the information obtained covers a multitude of subjects, and is, in its nature, interesting to all, I venture to send you a general abstract, premising that both the latter gentlemen, mentioned above, belong to the class known as "Union men."

Judge BIRD considered that in the main, Alabama was at present in a prosperous condition; but unfortunately too much cotton had been raised and too little corn. Calculating that cotton would bring from 20 cents to 25 cents per pound, the planter gave up the cereals and planted cotton alone. The result was an excess of supply over demand, and a consequent fall in prices to 15 cents and 14 cents per pound. Money being tight, labor disorganized, corn all imported from the West, and the taxes heavy, the cost of raising cotton was about equal to what it sold for. Now, the worst of that was that the entire crop had been raised on credit, or on the assumption that it it would bring at least 20 cents. So the planter having made nothing, and being in debt at the stores for what he had advanced, was obliged to start again on credit and at higher rates; two more such cotton crops would ruin the South, and the hope was that by planting less cotton and more corn the necessity of importing the cereals would be obviated and cotton would command a better price, and thus the planter would be enabled to meet his obligations. The reports from the different sections of the State gave proof that more corn would be raised. It was sometimes urged that the cereals would not grow well where cotton would. That was a fallacy, *e. g.*, a planter being urged to plant oats on a few acres by way of experiment, did so, though not very sanguine of success. He obtained a crop yielding fifty bushels to the acre, and the bushel weighing thirty-six pounds. In the time of its greatest prosperity the entire cotton crop of the South was a little over five million bales; the last crop, with all the disadvantages of the country's unsettled condition, was over four millions.

I inquired as to the real condition of labor and how the negroes worked and what the difficulty was with them.

The Judge said that labor was in a bad condition, because no reliance could be placed on the negroes; they would break their contract at any moment without any warning, "and the first you know you find them gone." They continually expect to "do better" somewhere else, and they are fickle and have not learned yet how to take care of themselves. A planter owning a large plantation was here last night in great tribulation, for, just when the ground was ready for planting, his negroes had left him without warning. Where the labor could be organized, and where the "hands" remained with their old masters, their freedom was of great benefit to the planter for he was relieved of all concern for those who did not work, and only paid those who did work. As an instance of this I may mention Col. DAWSON's plantation, where the hundred negroes whom he formerly owned have every one remained with him, and are contented and faithful workers.

I inquired as to the value of land.

Land, except in the cities, was exceedingly cheap, and even in the cities much valuable property was being continually sold at a sacrifice. In the country, rich land which before the war brought $80 an acre, could now be bought for $20 and $25. In Georgia the average value of land was about $10 per acre, and in South Carolina, from $4 to $6. This was rather an indication of the poverty of the owners than of the real value of the land. The Southerners are very poor, as a visit to the auction rooms where rich furniture is sold for a song, every day, will convince you.

I asked Judge BIRD what he called a "Union man." "One who opposed secession to the best of his ability, but, when his State seceded, went with his State."

What was the present political condition of Alabama?

There was quiet throughout the State, except here and there, especially in the counties bordering on Mississippi; a little lawlessness, but no more than in any other State. On the whole, Alabama was more quiet and orderly than before the war. All the State officers except the Auditor were Democrats. The Senate was Republican.

How about the Ku-Klux? Is there any such thing?

The Judge said that he was not prepared to say that there was no such thing as a Ku-Klux organization, but that it bore any similarity to what it had been magnified into he denied most emphatically, and from what he regarded as positive knowledge. Where any such thing existed it was rather in the nature of a vigilance committee in places where the law did not prevail. We all know, he said, that there were many crimes of which the law took no cognizance, as originally in the remote Western settlements. In such places doubtless law and order were preserved in a rather lawless way, but it was still a mooted question whether such committees did not do more good than harm.

What does Alabama ask from the Government to insure a return to prosperity?

"The removal of all disabilities, and to be let alone. The State is orderly and the people well-disposed, but is it not an anomaly that I, who have been a Judge for twelve years and have held many other offices of public trust and confidence, cannot now hold the office of a constable, although any mule-driver, who can neither read nor write, is eligible for that office?"

I asked what then do you consider as a sufficient punishment for rebellion?

The fact that we were compelled to submit to the United States laws, which we had refused to obey.

I remarked that we could hardly consider that as a punishment, since it was only the enforcement of a right, and it would be but a poor example if the penalty of a resistance to and rebellion against a Government was to consist in a restitution of all previously-existing rights and privileges. With this our interview closed, without my obtaining an answer.

WHAT THE STATE NEEDS.

Leaving your readers to draw their own inferences from the account of the conversation above given, I may say that one result of my observations throughout the South, and this State perhaps more particularly, is the conviction that there is a great need of scientific farmers here. The farming knowledge of this section of the country has not kept pace with the times, and the same rude implements, waste of land and of material, lack of energy and primitive style generally, prevail now that did fifty years ago. What would a New-England farmer say to a field of forty acres plowed in furrows two feet apart, the ground merely scratched to a depth of three or four inches with an old-fashioned cultivator, the seed sown, and a board dragged over the field to cover the furrows, and the ground then left to take care of itself? Subsoil plowing has never yet failed to produce beneficial results in this section, and yet the planters will persist in the old-fashioned "scratching" of the ground. *Vis antiqua vas est fatissima*, they say, let him believe it who will.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I have alluded to the general poverty of the South, and this is most conspicuous in the condition of the handsomest residences. Every where is seen a lack of repairs, fences falling to pieces, gardens filled with weeds, walls crumbling, &c. A superb residence, with fine grounds and outhouses, but sadly out of order, worth in good condition at least seventy thousand dollars, was sold the other day for twelve thousand dollars. So it is everywhere. Alabama is fertile in marl beds, but so far no phosphate has been discovered in the State, although Col. TAYLOR, the new Superintendent of Industrial Resources, believes that they exist, since shark's teeth have been found sixty feet below the surface.

The Exchange Hotel is like the Capitol, an imposition within and without, but it is, unfortunately, the best in the city. A new hotel is talked of, and its erection is a "consummation most devoutly to be wished." But I am off on a railroad which uses the old "strap" rail, moves slowly, stopping at every other man's door, and could only make the journey more tedious by stopping at every gate. H. W. R.

GEORGIA.

Cotton Prospects—The Crop of the Present Season—Interest in Sheep and Hog Raising—Proposed Agricultural College—Important Railroad Suits.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MACON, Ga., Monday, April 10, 1871.

The public mind is now thoroughly satisfied that cotton is not going to "jump"—that the "visible supply," showing an increase of nearly six hundred thousand bales, as compared with 1870, has effectually paralyzed its saltatory power, apart from the undeniable fact that the crop of the United States for 1870-71 will exceed four million bales, which in itself is sufficient to put a stop to activity of motion in an upward direction. The weekly sales are beginning to fall away. The supply is well-nigh exhausted. The stocks in the interior are reduced almost to nothing, and in another fortnight the market will be practically closed until the new crop begins to come in. Very few are holding their crop for a better price. Several did this until after the capitulation of Paris, but when it became clear that peace had no influence upon prices, except to depress them, holders let go, and realized as fast as they could, because their creditors compelled them to do so, and secondly, because they had no expectation of any improvement. A very few—men who owe nothing and have means to go on—still hold their crops, but they are so few, as you may suppose, that they are hardly enough fair exceptions to prove a rule.

COTTON-PLANTING TIME.

The fine weather of the past week has been most propitious for planting. Every one who can even by courtesy be called a farmer has availed himself of the opportunity and has been working hard all day, he and his manservant and his maid-servant, his ox and his ass; and if the stranger within his gates knew how to plow and throw up a cotton-bed, it is more than probable that he too was at work. By the time this reaches the TIMES office, the greater portion of the cotton crop will have been planted. A good deal is already in the ground, but from now until the 20th is *par excellence* cotton-planting time in this section of the State. I have no doubt as to the correctness of my previously-expressed belief that the crop of 1871-72 will be fully one-fourth less in area than that of 1870-71, and with less propitious seasons than that of last year may be considerably less in number of pounds.

SHEEP RAISING.

There are gratifying signs in many directions of a disposition to diversify agricultural industry, and without abandoning the culture of cotton, have other crops and sources of profit and support on the farm. Sheep husbandry is attracting a great deal of attention in the agricultural journals and among farmers. I have been asked by several within the past fortnight to give them the names and address of prominent sheep raisers, from whom they might purchase Cotswold, Merino or South Down sheep, and to recommend them standard works on the subject. The same is true in reference to hogs. Many people in this State have experimented with the White Chesters, but either they did not get the "genuine article," or they did not know how to raise them, or the climate does not suit them, because, as a general thing, they have proved a failure. The Berkshire and Essex are the favorites, and any one who would come along with a choice stock of either of pure blood, could dispose of them readily at remunerative prices.

PROPOSED AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Leading men are agitating the subject of an agricultural college, handsomely endowed by the State, in which a first-class practical education, such as is given at Lansing, Mich., at the Pennsylvania College, and in that of Massachusetts, will be afforded at the lowest possible expense to the young men of Georgia. The plan of the Michigan institution is especially commended, and I have some confidence, from a knowledge of the men who have taken the matter in hand, that it will be pushed through to success. The plan is to get the Legislature to make a grant of the public buildings at Milledgeville, formerly occupied by the State Government, but now tenanted by bats and owls and prowling freedmen, and to grant a liberal endowment of $20,000 or $40,000 for the first year, and $10,000 every succeeding year; or better yet, turn over the buildings and the land belonging to Georgia under the act of Congress granting to each State 30,000 acres of land for each Senator and Representative in Congress, for the establishment of agricultural colleges. The Milledgeville buildings are well adapted to the purpose, and there are attached to them several acres of land—150, I believe—which would answer for the experimental farm. Before agricultural improvement, in the true sense of the term, can be expected, there must be agricultural education. It is the foundation, and without it there can be no substantial improvement.

AN INTERESTING POLITICAL TRIAL.

The trial of Judge LINTON STEPHENS, brother of ALEX. H. STEPHENS, for a violation of the Enforcement act, at Sparta, in Hancock County, at the December election, will take place in a few days at Savannah, before the Circuit Court of the United States, Judges WOODS and ERSKINE presiding. It is creating considerable interest, from the prominent position of the accused, and the knowledge that he will conduct his case in person.

EXTENSIVE RAILROAD SUITS.

There are well-founded rumors of several suits being instituted immediately with a view to set aside the lease of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, formerly the property of the State, but recently leased under authority of an act of the Legislature to a company, of which Ex-Gov. JOSEPH E. BROWN is President, and Ex. H. HILL, Secretary DELANO, Senator CAMERON and Railroad-king SCOTT, of the Pennsylvania Central, are among the lessees. The act requires the lessees to give bond and security to $7,000,000, for the safety of the property, and the faithful performance of the lease. Five millions of this must be in Georgia. The security thus given is the principal railroads of Georgia, pledged by their Presidents or one or two directors, but without the consent of the stockholders. It is alleged that this security is worthless; that the President and directors have no power to pledge the property of their stockholders, and that thus the lessees having given really no security, the lease must be set aside. The "gentlemen of the long robe," as they call lawyers in England, may expect an abundant harvest in any event.

PERSONAL.

Mr. HENRY W. RAYMOND, son of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND, of the TIMES, passed through this city last week on his way to Savannah and Charleston. He only spent part of a day here, but even during that short time he was the recipient of much attention from many leading citizens, and won for himself the good-will and kind feeling of all who met him. His health, he says, is improved by his Southern tour. QUONDAM.

DECAY OF THE SCHOOLS.

How the Ring is Manipulating our Public Schools—Flagrant Violations of the Law.

Our public school system, which for many years has been the pride of our City, and has been held up as a model one, is now on the eve, we fear, of being brought to the level of a mere political machine. It now having fallen under the baneful influence of the Ring, will soon be shorn of its influence, its integrity will be destroyed, and, if not guarded with a jealous eye and great care, will be utterly ruined, and prove a curse rather than a blessing to the community. When once under the sole and contaminating influence of the Ring, whose very name is an abomination, this excellent school system, which has cost us millions of money, will be prostituted to sectarianism of a bigoted character, and used for the advancement of a Church which, having lost power in the East, seeks by every means to establish it on this continent, and finally to set up a government whose controlling power shall be the Church. For some time past W. M. TWEED, the leader of the Ring, has held the balance of power in school matters through his favorites and tools in the Board of Education; the President of which, although born in this country, is a Roman Catholic; the Clerk, LAURENCE KIERNAN, was born in Ireland, and is also of the same faith. Most of the other members of the Board are of no particular creed, except love of greed and power. The Normal College, under the proposed new régime, will be the only source from which teachers can be drawn, and from all that can be learned, only such teachers will be appointed from here as are favorites. In no departments now are the appointments of teachers based upon their respective scholastic abilities, or their fitness to fill the responsible position of a guide or instructor of the young placed under their care. To receive a position at the present time he or she must be presented by some one in the Ring, or, no matter how well qualified the applicant, no appointment is made.

Naturally those who owe their position to this influence favor any plan laid down by their friends, and, in order to retain their places, they too often violate their consciences, and add to the degradation which is gradually to swamp the efficiency of our school system. To further instruct minds of teachers in the desires of the Ring, and to tone them to a uniform understanding of its wishes, a weekly newspaper has been established called the *Public School Journal*, from which we make a few extracts. In an article which appeared in the first number entitled "A Few Words to Teachers," we find the following words:

"A representative of this office will call at all the schools from which rolls are not sent, and if the teachers object to allowing them to be published, they will most probably in the future be left 'severely alone' in this respect, as we subject ourselves to trouble and expense in this matter merely to benefit others than ourselves. We do this, however, without recognizing the right of any teacher to suppress from the public any transactions that take place in the public schools of the City." This quotation is and has been looked upon by a very large number of teachers as a warning not to refuse or offend the proprietors (the Ring) of the *Public School Journal*. In a second number, among the answers to correspondents, appears the following: "Teacher.—Besides editing a newspaper, we do all sorts of job printing. No printer in the City can get up handsomer or cheaper programmes for school exercises." This means, and is so understood by the teachers, "If you don't get your printing done at our office, (New-York Printing Company,) no notice of your exercises will appear in our paper."

In another number, acknowledging the receipt of several subscriptions, the editor says: "This portion of our friend's epistle might be adopted as a *modle* by other teachers who wish the *Journal* success, and long life (official we suppose) and happiness for themselves."

In another number of the paper we find the following: "The Board of Education is blessed with as polite and as intelligent a corps of clerks as ever took charge of a public office." Your reporter can, of his positive knowledge, deny this statement, for a few days since when in search of information, he found them quite the reverse. As for their "intelligence" they all claimed to know nothing of the movements in the Board, and could not even furnish a list of books used in the public schools. We have quoted sufficient, we think, to show any disinterested reader that this new journal is simply a part of "the machine."

Thus far we have pointed to the one-man power, but now propose to show that the lesser lights must to some extent be propitiated. In these statements we point to the system of favoritism multiplied and permeating to every department in the political arrangement. Of course this deepens and thickens the river of corruption which is tending to a sea of degradation. Mr. FERNANDO WOOD wanted his neice, Miss COOPER, appointed a teacher, and one of the Trustees in the ward in which she resided was commissioned to do the work. A lot of applicants was sent in and the neice was at the foot of the list. All of the applicants were promoted a situation "if the Board were unanimous," but it was only unanimous when the foot was reached, and Miss COOPER's name can be found on the present list of teachers.

One of the rules of the Board of Education is that "no teacher shall be appointed in any school to whom any school officer entitled to act upon the question of the appointment or payment of such teacher is related, by either blood or marriage as father, son, brother, uncle, nephew or first cousin."

In open violation of this rule, A. H. UNDERHILL, who is the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, and resides at No. 857 Eighth-avenue, caused to be appointed his daughter, Miss UNDERHILL, to the position of teacher in one of the schools of this City. She was confirmed on the spot, and her name is now borne on the register. Another favorite, and a protégé of Mr. TWEED, is CORNELIUS CORSON, who is Chief of the Bureau of Election Returns, and who is also a part owner of the *Transcript*; he caused a sister-in-law to be appointed to the position of teacher in the Twenty-second Ward. For a violation of a rule of the Board she was dismissed before they knew the relation she sustained to the Ross. SWEENY was her champion, and when he heard of her dismissal he called the order of dismissal cancelled, and she was allowed to teach. Afterward, owing to the peculiar influence of her friends, she could have been reinstated, and held any position in the gift of the Board she might have asked, but she preferred to marry into the Ring. Of the rules of the Board, article 13, section 40, subdivision 10 says: "No leave of absence on pay for a longer period than one week, or five school days, in any one month, shall be valid, unless confirmed by the Board." It is a notorious fact that a teacher that has political influence can be absent as long as he or she sees fit, provided the same is in the good graces of the visiting physician of the Board. If, in case of sickness, the teachers fail to attend to their duties, the certificate of the family physician is not sufficient to avert loss of pay.

Section 42 of the rules of the Board says: "No teacher shall make or contribute toward any gift to a school officer or Superintendent, nor shall money or other things be, in any case, collected or taken from a pupil for the purpose of presenting a gift or testimonial to a teacher, school officer or Superintendent, or for any other purpose, unless the same shall be for the sole benefit of the pupils and previously sanctioned by the Board of Trustees or by this Board." In violation of this rule an assessment was made upon the teachers of the Nineteenth Ward to purchase a diamond pin to adorn the bosom of TERENCE FARLEY, a member of the Board of Education. This assessment was made from the purses of ill-paid, hard-working school teachers, many of whom were the sole dependence of a large family, and who had to do the will of this scandalous Ring or perhaps lose their places. We know now where TERENCE FARLEY obtained his glittering bosom pin.

Up to the present year the award of contracts for supplying books to the public schools has been made to the lowest bidder. All the publishers have hitherto furnished in their proposals all school and text books published by them, with the price at which they would be furnished. When there has been more than one bidder for a given book, or set of books, the contract has been awarded to the lowest, but if there was but one bidder it was awarded to him, the object of the Board being to obtain all the standard educational works, from which the teachers could make selection according to their different tastes. The proposals for 1871 included, with one or two exceptions, and the exceptions were books of reference, or books that are obsolete, all those embraced in the proposals of 1870. In those proposals were the books published by the Messrs. HARPER, including French's Arithmetics, Wilson's Readers and Spellers, Harper's United States History by Scott, Quackin's Object Lessons, Wilson's Concentric Globes, and Harper's School and Family Slate. The bids were invited between Dec. 5 and 26, on which they were to be opened. The HARPERS were among the bidders, and when the proposals were opened the books above-named were favorably considered by the Committee, as in former years. The *Weekly* of Messrs. HARPER had been for some time cartooning TWEED in the bitterest style of art. Prominent among these were those published Oct. 15, 1870, entitled "The Tammany Decoy;" Oct. 22, "The Shepherd and His Faithful Dog;" Oct. 29, "The Power Behind the Throne;" Nov. 5, "Our Modern Falstaff Reviewing His Army." The holidays intervening, the cartoons were supplanted to season-cuts, but on the 14th of January they were resumed, and a cartoon entitled "Tweedledee and Tweedledum," (*A Christmas Pandemonium at Tammany Hall.*") "Clown to Pankinello—Let go Tweedledee, let them with *this* and then take more." This picture represented TWEED standing at the City Treasury safe, and with one hand giving his followers a few thousand dollars, while SWEENY was filching a larger sum for their private use. It was a very striking cartoon and caused considerable comment in the City at the time. When the paper was shown to Mr. TWEED, he is reported to have said: "That is the last straw that breaks this camel's back," and he immediately sent word to his subservient tools in the Board of Education to reject all bids made by the HARPERS. This was two or three days after the appearance of the cartoon.

After the above statement of facts, the public will not be surprised when informed that it is the intention of the Ring to have books of instruction prepared by its favorites, and to be printed exclusively by the New-York Printing Company, an association composed of the leading members of the Ring. The plans for this gigantic swindle have not been matured, but the fact that such a plan has been broached is an augury that it will be successfully and profitably carried out. It is believed that these books will be written with a view of furthering some particular creed; their authors will in many instances be aliens—men who have written against our system of government, and who have marked religious belief. The halls of Trustees and members of the Board inquiring of candidates for the position of teacher, "What Church do you belong to or attend?" is an almost sure precursor of the aims of the Ring as far as religious teaching in our schools is concerned. Bad men are retained in the schools, and plant ones are continually being added to the list, until the day is not far distant when under the contaminating influence of TWEED and his damable Ring, composed of bigoted Roman Catholics, and men without either conscience or religion—our schools will be transformed into religious training-schools and nurseries, for a faith which is but an outward show, and made up of tinkling brass and sounding cymbals. To this we are drifting, and W. M. TWEED is the leader and great high priest of this iniquity.

A Batch of Casualities.

JAMES KREEMAN, of No. 227 East Twenty-ninth-street, was accidentally run over by an ash-cart on Second-avenue, near Thirty-sixth-street, last evening, and was severely injured.

JOHN WILLIAMS, of No. 224 Spring-street, fell off the front platform of a Second-avenue car in Allen-street, near Rivington-street, and was severely injured.

HAYDEN CLARK, of No. 25 Pearsall-street, Brooklyn, fell from his truck in South-street, near Beekman, and the wheels passing over his right arm, fractured it above the elbow. He was taken to the Park Hospital.

JAMES CAREY, nineteen, of No. 154 West Fifty-fourth-street, fell from the second story of the new building in Fifty-fourth-street, near Tenth-avenue, and received serious injuries.

JOHN MCCLEAN, of No. 79 Baxter-street, while at work on the steam-ship *Tyrian*, at Pier No. 4 North River, was seriously injured about the head, by a barrel of flour falling upon him. He was cared for at the Park Hospital.

JAMES TAYLOR, of No. 257 Hudson-street, while at work on the steamer *City of New-York*, at Pier No. 45 North River, fell into the hold and received serious injuries. He was cared for at Bellevue Hospital.

The Value of Immigration.

Mr. EDWARD YOUNG, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, in his report to Secretary BOURWELL, supplies a carefully-condensed history of immigration from 1790 to Dec. 31, 1870. During that period the aggregate arrivals were 7,909,265. Of this number Great Britain and possessions contributed more than one-half. Germany ranks next, and of the remainder, the largest number were from France. The ten years ending on the 31st day of December, 1870, show a total immigration from Sweden and Norway of 117,799, against 20,931 for the ten years preceding. Chinese immigration never reached 15,000 in a single year, and Russia, from its vast population, contributed only 4,045 immigrants in eighty years.

In the decade from 1850 to 1860, immigration reached its maximum, the total arrivals being 2,598,214. The decrease in the last decade was 106,763, and would have been much larger but for the assistance of Denmark, Sweden and Norway and British America. There was a falling off in the Irish immigration of 141,759, and in the German of 156,228. In the first two years of the last decade, there was a large decrease, the total immigration not having exceeded 248,907. From 1862 until the breaking out of the Franco-Prussian war, there was a rapid increase, the total of 1869 being 395,022.

Twenty-five per cent. of all the immigrants were under fifteen years of age, and only fifteen per cent. over forty, leaving sixty per cent. in the prime of life, and ready to aid by their strength and industry in developing the resources of the country. Mr. YOUNG estimates the average value of immigrants at $600, basing his calculations on $400 as a yearly average of wages. Even at this low estimate, the wealth of the country, during the last half century, would have been increased $6,342,858 through immigration. The population of Iowa increased from 43,112 to 1,191,309, between 1840 and 1870, and Iowa is a fair average of the increase in all the Western States. The value of immigration in developing the resources of a country is shown to great advantage by contrasting the States of the North and West with those of the South. In 1790 the North and South were nearly equal in population and wealth. In 1870 the North had a population exceeding that of the South by eleven millions, with a proportionate increase of wealth and prosperity.

ST. MARY'S FAIR.

New Attractions and Increased Attendance—Proposed Dramatic and Musical Entertainments.

Success continues to attend the praiseworthy efforts of the ladies who have so generously devoted so much of their time to the good work of providing a home for the little waifs of humanity in the City of Churches. A most creditable feature in connection with the St. Mary's Fair is the fact that it is patronized by all classes and all creeds, and the representatives of all sections of Protestantism are to be found working side by side with Catholic ladies as managers of the undertaking.

The Fair, which will positively close on Wednesday night next, is to be followed by a performance on Thursday evening, rendered by Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS, and the celebrated Miss PEARSON, from the Globe Theatre, Boston, will appear as *Robin Hood*, in "Fortune's Frolic." On Friday, a grand concert is to come off, in which Mrs. Ex-Gov. LOWE is prominently interested. The following gentlemen will take part in the concert: Mme. Anna Bishop, Mlle. Kate Hayes, Mme. Tedesco-Ramet, violon virtuoso to the King of Sweden; Miss Mooney, contralto; Mr. Simpson, tenor; Alberto Laurence, baritone, and, by special request, a string quartet by well-known artists. The Fenian exiles, Gen. Thomas F. Burke and O'Donovan Rossa, have promised to attend.

On Saturday, a grand dramatic performance will be given by the Clinton Dramatic and Musical Society, to be followed by a matinée tendered by the Globe Theatre. Mr. and Mrs. CONWAY have also offered a benefit.

Such offers of support show the favor in which the affair is viewed by the public. It must be gratifying to the ladies to find that their efforts will be crowned by a great loss of pay. The Academy of Music was so densely filled last night by the *élite* of Brooklyn that locomotion was at times nearly impossible. The result is that the articles on the various tables are fast disappearing. St. Peter's table is doing well under the supervision of the attentive lady manager, Mrs. McCLOSKEY, and Mrs. M. Hunter, who have spared no trouble to make the Fair a success. Their list of shares for the $1,000 United States bond is nearly filled, many benevolent institutions having manifested their interest by taking each a number of shares, and many charitably-disposed gentlemen have also taken chances. This scheme, if successful, of presenting the bond to some charitable institution—Still a larger number have invested their $2 for the purpose of adding, if fortunate enough to win it, the $1,000 to their bank account. The drawing will take place on Wednesday, so that those who have not yet taken shares have still a chance. The promised portrait by FRANCISCO ANGERO is meeting with unusual favor. The copy of RUBENS' original painting is attracting much attention, and the competition for the "Spanish Bride" is very brisk. A chance of winning this beautiful Spanish lady is given for 50 cents.

Mrs. CASTNER has been very successful at the Hospital and Foundling table, and some very valuable prizes have already been won. Street Commissioner FUREY, Judge WALLACE, Mr. MICHAELS, Mr. MILNER, and others, being among the fortunate. The two camel-hair shawls are still open for chances, besides a gold bond for $100, a set of silver harness, and other articles. Mrs. LOWE and Mrs. PRATT are completing their list for the Grand Weber piano at $1 a chance. Mrs. LELLAWOOD, "Star of the Sea," has also a fine piano, worth $600, which she is offering at $2 a share, and her handsome suite of bedroom furniture, at $1 a chance, is attracting many customers. Mrs. DANIEL BYRNE has some very valuable articles. Her table is deserving of a visit. Mrs. BRYCE has been very successful, and her list for the handsome wagonet, watches and sewing-machines, at fifty cents, are filling rapidly. Mrs. McLAUGHLIN, at the champagne table, has realized a considerable sum. She has still for disposal two suites of furniture, silver services, and other useful articles. Mrs. OSTERMOOR and Mrs. KINSELLA, St. Charles Borromeo's table, have gold watches, dinner sets and sewing-machines at one dollar a chance.

The refreshment table, as usual, was well patronized last evening, and was well supplied with all requisites. The lady assistants, under Mrs. RIORDAN, were most attentive in catering to the wants of their numerous patrons. Mrs. O'TOOLE and Miss KONVALINKER, two handsome young ladies, deserve especial mention.

Miss DEVYR, Miss SPRAGUE, Miss HARVEY, Miss RAMEL and Miss WALLACE graced the floral temple, and did a good trade among the young folks.

A Gang of Burglars Captured.

At 11 o'clock, last night, Officers KIRSH and MCGUIRE arrested JOSEPH HYMAN and PATRICK KELLY, two burglars, whom they detected in the act of forcing an entrance into the gold pen factory of JOHN H. RANCH, No. 85 White-street. In the possession of the burglars were found twenty-one steel wedges, a chisel, sledge hammer, screw driver, a dark lantern, a boxes of matches, and a collection of other burglars' tools. HYMAN and KELLY were locked up at the Franklin-street Police Station, and will be brought before Justice HOGAN at the Tombs Police Court this morning.

Mysterious Murder in Cincinnati—A Man Shot in His Bed.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, April 21.

At about 1 o'clock this morning, as Officer HEEWORTH was pursuing his rounds, he was startled by two boys, who rushed up to him with the thrilling news that a man had been shot at No. 20 Arch-street, between Broadway and Ludlow. Hastening to the spot indicated, he found a man lying on his back in a fearful wound and over the left temple, from which his brains were protruding, while the bed-clothes were clotted with gore. The man was still alive, but survived but a few minutes after the arrival of the officer. The name of the murdered man is HENRY TRALE. He is a paper-carrier by occupation, and has what is known as the "Pendleton route" for the *Gazette*, *Enquirer* and *Commercial*. The house in which he lived is occupied by several other families, but it seemed that none of the inmates heard any disturbance except Mrs. ANTHONY, who occupied a room adjoining that in which Mr. TRALE lived. She was awakened by what she thought was the slamming of a door, and immediately afterward she heard groans issuing from TRALE's apartments, and recognized the voice of his wife, who exclaimed, "Oh, my God!" Alarmed at this, and not daring to venture alone into the room, she awoke Mr. and Mrs. JENNINGS, who lived in adjoining rooms. Mr. JENNINGS went to TRALE's room and found the door ajar. Mrs. TRALE was kneeling on the floor with her head resting on the edge of the bed, and Mr. TRALE was lying in bed upon his back, with the frightful wound over his left temple. Mr. JENNINGS immediately sent for Dr. TATE, who examined the wounded man, and pronounced the wound necessarily fatal. Mrs. TRALE seemed quite distracted by the blow, which had so suddenly deprived her of a loved and loving husband. She raved incoherently about her husband having a great many enemies who sought his life, but was unable to give any intelligible account of the tragedy up to the time when our reporter left the scene. No pistol or other instrument of death was found in the chamber, and it seems quite clear that the dastardly assassin fired the pistol shot through the partly open door. Who the villain was, or what the motive that led him to commit the cowardly deed, time alone can determine. When Mrs. TRALE recovers from the dreadful shock she may be able to give such information as will lead to the detection of the criminal.

The Milton Gold Jewelry Company

have appointed the proprietors of the well-known and original Dollar Store, No. 687 Broadway, their sole agents in America for the sale of the Milton Gold Jewelry. On and after MONDAY, April 24, the only place to procure the MILTON JEWELRY will be at the ORIGINAL DOLLAR STORE, under the Grand Central Hotel.

One-half of their magnificent show-rooms will be devoted to the exhibition and sale of these goods, and every promise made to the public by the Milton Gold Jewelry Company will be carried out by the proprietors of the Original Dollar Store, No. 687 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.—*Advertisement.*

NICOL & DAVIDSON, sales-room No. 686 Broadway, factory No. 4 Great Jones-street, are constantly bringing out new patterns of Chandeliers and Gas-fixtures in Glass, Bronze, Gilt, and Ormolu.—*Advertisement.*

CONVENIENT, CHEAP AND EXCELLENT.—Such is the expression of all who use the Texas Liebig's Extract of Meat. For sale everywhere, and by A. GLANZ, No. 194 William-street, Sole Agent, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

HAZARD & CARVILL'S Cod Liver Oil is the best.—*Advertisement.*

Children Teething.

The mother finds a faithful friend in Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It is perfectly reliable and harmless.

Announcement.

Removal of DUNLAP & CO., Retail.

Having changed their up-town location from the Fifth-avenue Hotel to No. 178 Sixth-av., between 12th and 13th sts., and having a larger store and better facilities than heretofore, they can now offer to their numerous patrons the largest and most elegant stock of goods in their line, especially imported and manufactured for them.

Having now been established over thirteen years, and by producing only the best qualities and most stylish hats for gentlemen's wear, they have acquired a reputation throughout the United States unequaled by any other house.

Their down-town store is still at No. 128 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

To Hotel Proprietors.

Wanted, an experienced and responsible hotel proprietor, to whom would be given a lease on favorable terms of a first-class, new and elegantly furnished hotel in the City of Chicago. Address T. W. P., Box No. 120 Times Office.

Brownell & Co.

Have opened at

NO. 589 BROADWAY,

EXCLUSIVELY MERCHANT TAILORING.

Missisquoi Spring Water.

This is the original and only Spring Water which has wrought so many wonderful cures in cases of Cancer, Scrofula and Diseases of the Kidneys. For sale by druggists, or through agents appointed by J. F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Fine Gold Pens and Pencils. Factory and sales-room, No. 252 Broadway.

Elegant Suite of Wine Glassware.

Hair covers a multitude of imperfections. CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR bears the recommendations of the highest chemical authority in the world. As a hair-dressing it stands above competition. Restores gray hair, stops the falling out, strengthens and increases its growth. Sold by all druggists.

To the Ladies.—Now is the time to free the complexion from Moth Patches, Freckles and Tan, by using PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. It is reliable and harmless. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Royal Havana Lottery.—EXTRAORDINARY.—Indorsed by Royal Spanish Decree. This will be $300,000, 16,000 tickets; full amount drawn, $480,000 gold. Prizes cashed, information furnished, orders promptly filled. The highest rates paid for doubloons, all kinds of gold and silver, Spanish Bank bills

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—April 22.

FIRST BOARD.

10,000 U. S. 6's, '81, c. 116¾
1,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n. 112¾
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64. 112⅜
10,000 do ... 112¾
25,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67. 112⅞
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67. 112⅞
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68. 113
1,000 do ... 112¾
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, old. 67
20,000 do ... 67¼
20,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n. 66¾
10,000 do ... 67
20,000 do ... 67¼
2,000 Ga. St. 7s, G. bds. 91¾
7,000 N. Car. 6s, old b. 49
5,000 do ... 48¾
5,000 S. Car. St. 6s, n. Jan. & July ... 61
[illegible] do ... 61¼
71,000 do ... 61⅝
2,000 do ... 61¾
3,000 Mo. St. 6s ... 91¾
2,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. I. 91¾
7,000 California 7s ... 111
1,000 Ark. 7s, issued to L. R. & F. S. R. 55
2,000 Erie 1st M. ... 100
2,000 Erie 2d M. ... 99
4,000 Erie 4th M. ... 92½
10,000 C. P. R. R. Gold bds. 101¾
6,000 do ... 101
10,000 U. P. R. 1st M. 90
10,000 U. P. 7s, L. G. bs. 80
40,000 do ... 80¼
5,000 do ... 80
11,000 U. P. 10s, Inc. ... 82¾
4,000 Alt. & T. H. Inc. 80
1,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st. 96
2,000 Del. L. & W. 1st. 98
1,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st, St. L. Div. 86
1,000 Quincy & T. 1st. 85½
2,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d. 82¾
3,000 Morris & E. 1st. 103½
2,000 Ohio & M. G. bs. 91¾
3,000 do ... 91¾
4,000 Clev. & Pitts. C. 94¾
10,000 N. J. Cen. n. bds. 101¾
10,000 St. L. & I. M. R. 1st M. bds. 90
2,000 M. & St. P. 7 3-10 G. 98¾
3,000 Ohio & Miss. 1st. 100
7,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st. 87¾
100,000 do ... 87⅝
10,000 N. Mo. 1st. 94⅝
1,010 M. & E. Con. bs 91¾
10,000 C., C. & I. C. 2d. 68¾
90 Park Bank ... 161
75 Bank of America. 150
50 Mer. Ex. Bank ... 105
200 Penn. Coal Co. ... 232
100 Cons. Coal of Md. 37¾
100 do ... 37
100 do ... 37¼
300 do ... 37¼
200 West. U. Tel. ... 57⅜
800 do ... bet. call. 57½
300 do ... 57⅜
400 do ... 57¼
200 Mariposa Pf. b. c. 11⅜
10,000 M. T. 10s, o. b. c. 25
20,000 do ... 25
200 Canton Co. ... b. c. 84
200 Md. Coal Co. ... 34
100 Pac. M. S. Co. b. c. 46⅛
200 do ... 46
400 do ... b3. 46⅛
200 do ... 46
200 do ... 45⅞
15 Del. & Hud. C. b. c. 118⅛
115 Adams Ex. ... b3. 83
200 do ... 82¾
200 do ... 82⅞
300 do ... bet. call. 82¾
200 Am. M. U. E. b. c. 54
600 U. S. Express ... 50
25,000 N. Y. C. & H. C. bs 97⅛
70,000 do ... 97¼
110,000 do ... bet. call. 97⅛
20,000 do ... 97⅛
300 Alb. & Sus. R. ... 99
100 N. Y. C. & H. R. R. ... bet. call. c. 102⅜
100 do ... s30. 102⅜
600 do ... 102⅜
100 do ... 102⅜
1600 do ... 102⅜
1500 do ... 102⅜
100 do ... b3. 102
500 do ... c. 102⅜
200 do ... 102
1000 do ... 102
100 Erie Railway ... 21⅜
100 do ... 21⅜
200 Harlem R. ... 129½
1000 do ... 130
700 do ... 129
100 do ... bet. call. 129⅞
700 Reading R. ... 111⅜
200 do ... 111⅜
200 do ... 111⅜
700 do ... bet. call. 111
100 do ... 110¾
600 do ... 110¾
200 Mich. C. R. ... 122
644 L. S. & M. S. R. ... 112
1200 do ... 112⅛
900 do ... bet. call. 112
400 do ... b3. 112
1200 do ... 111⅞
50 Panama R. ... [illegible]
1700 Union Pac. R. ... 34⅜
900 do ... 34⅜
900 do ... b10. 34⅜
500 do ... b10. 34
2800 do ... 34⅜
100 do ... b60. 34⅝
500 do ... bet. call. b3 34⅜
400 Clev. & Pitts. R. ... 122
400 Chi. & N. W. R. b3 91⅝
300 do ... 91⅜
10 do ... 91⅜
600 Chi. & N. W. Pf. ... 99¼
100 do ... bet. call ... 99⅛
100 do ... 99
200 do ... 99⅛
100 Pitts., F. W. & C. G. 99¾
900 C., C., C. & Ind. R. 90¾
44 do ... 90¾
200 N. J. Cen. R. ... 105½
100 do ... 105⅝
100 do ... 105¼
100 do ... 105⅞
300 do ... bet. call. 105⅞
100 Chi. & R. I. R. ... 114⅜
100 do ... 114¼
700 do ... bet. call. c. 114
100 do ... 113⅞
300 do ... b30. 114
200 do ... 113⅞
500 Mil. & St. P. R. ... 64⅜
700 do ... b3. 64⅛
200 do ... bet. call. 64⅛
200 Mil. & St. P. Pf. ... 84⅜
100 do ... 84⅜
300 Tol., Wab. & W. ... 65
50 do ... 65
100 do ... bet. call. c. 65
1100 Del., L. & W. R. ... 110⅛
400 do ... 110⅛
1500 do ... 110⅛
183 do ... 110⅛
100 do ... bet. call 110⅛
200 Bost. H. & E. ... 1⅝
100 Alt. & T. H. R. ... 33
100 Alt. & T. H. Pf. b. c. 57¾
50 Chi. & Alt. R. ... 119¼
156 do ... 119
300 Ohio & Miss. R. ... 53⅛
300 Morris & Essex R. 92⅛
200 St. L. & I. M. R. ... 60⅜
100 do ... 60
200 H. & St. Jo. R. ... 90½
100 do ... 90⅝
200 do ... 90¾
85 H. & St. Jo. Pf. ... 102
100 do ... 102¼
100 Col. C. & Ind. C. ... 24⅜
200 do ... b10. 24⅜
100 do ... 24⅜
500 do ... b30. 24⅜
20 Dub. & Sioux C. R. 85

SECOND BOARD.

5,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '65 ... b3. 112¾
20,000 do ... 112¾
10,000 do ... 112¾
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new small. 112¾
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '68, small. 112¾
2,000 Tenn. S. 6s, old. 67¼
20,000 S. Car. 6s, new, Jan. & July. 61⅛
3,000 do., Oct. & Ap'l 60
2,000 Mo. S. 6s ... 92¾
10,000 Cen. Pac. G. bs. 101⅝
10,000 do ... 101¾
2,000 do ... 101¾
2,000 U. Pac. L. G. ... 82
2,000 Mil. & S. P. 1st 96¾
2,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st 96
3,000 U. Pac. 1st ... 90¼
10,000 N. J. Cen. n. b. 101¾
10,000 Con. Coal of Md. 36½
100 do ... bet. call. 36
100 do ... 36
300 West. U. Tel. ... 57¾
100 Quicksilver Pf. ... 19¾
100 Mariposa Pf. ... 11¾
100 Pac. M. S. S. Co. ... 46⅛
100 do ... 46¼
100 do ... 46⅛
200 do ... 46⅛
300 do ... b60. 46⅛
200 do ... 46½
20 do ... 46⅜
200 do ... bet. call. 46½
600 do ... 47
300 Md. Coal Co. ... b. c. 34
100 Am. M. U. Ex. ... 54
200 do ... bet. call. 54
200 Adams Express ... 83
200 Wells-Fargo Ex. ... 45
17 U. S. Express ... 50
200 do ... bet. call. 51
600 Reading ... 110⅞
400 do ... 110¾
2200 do ... 110¾
300 do ... 110⅝
200 do ... b3. 110⅝
10 Ill. Cen. ... 132
300 Clev. & Pitts. ... 127¾
1200 N. Y. C. & H. R. ... 102⅜
200 do ... b10. 102
700 do ... 102⅜
500 do ... bet. call. 102⅜
200 do ... 102
800 do ... 102⅜
1000 do ... 102⅜
500 do ... 102⅜
100 do ... 102⅜
10000 N. Y. C. & H. Ctfs. 97¼
1000 do ... bet. call. 97¾
200 do ... 97½
50000 do ... 97¾
500 Erie ... bet. call. 21¼
2020 Harlem ... 130
400 do ... 130
500 do ... 130¼
400 do ... bet. call 130½
100 do ... 130¾
1200 L. S. & Mich. S. ... 112
600 do ... 112¾
500 do ... s30. 111⅜
300 do ... 112
600 Union Pac. ... 34⅞
400 do ... bet. call. 34⅞
100 do ... 34⅝
500 Chi. & N. W. Pf. ... 99¼
100 Chi. & R. I. ... b3. 113⅞
1200 Mil. & St. P. ... 64⅛
500 Tol., W. & West ... 65¾
500 P., F. W. & C. guar. 99⅝
200 Del., L. & W. ... 110⅛
200 do ... 110⅛
100 Alt. & T. H. ... 33
10 Jol. & Chi. ... 100
200 Ohio & Miss. ... 53⅛
200 do ... bet. call. 53⅛
200 St. L. & I. M. ... 60⅛
90 do ... 60½
100 Alt. & T. H. Pf. ... 58¾
100 H. & St. Jo. ... 90⅝
100 H. & St. Jo. Pf. ... 102¾
100 C., C. & I. C. ... 24⅞
100 C., C., C. & I. R. R. 90¾

SATURDAY, April 22—P. M.

The Bank averages of the week are significant of increasing ease in the Money market, as we advance toward the Summer months. The return of Greenbacks to the City Banks since last Monday amount to $4,002,645. The loss in Gold and Gold Notes is $1,743,076. The Loans show a pretty steady movement, $372,770 less than on the previous return. The general line of Deposits is up $3,454,958. The lawful Money strength of the movement is $1,760,000 better than last week, and the present excess over the required 25 ⅌ cent. to liabilities is $6,490,000. The Export of Gold and Silver of all descriptions for the week is $3,332,799. The Treasury Office received for Gold Customs $3,611,942, and sold on Thursday $4,000,000 Gold. Next week the Treasury will prepay all the May interest on the Public Debt that may be presented, and will sell on Thursday at least $2,000,000, and more if the Gold Brokers should bid as liberally as at the last sale. We estimate that the whole supply from the Treasury will largely exceed the business of the week, and of the probable demand for export.

Money was in good supply through the day, and but few Brokers paid over 6 ⅌ cent., while some of them had balances left on call at 5 ⅌ cent.

The sales of Gold were ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent lower than on Friday. The quotation opened, late in the day, at 111, and closed 110⅞@110¼ ⅌ cent.

Exchange was weaker on short sight London, and barely steady at 109¾ for 60 days' Bills. There is a considerable amount of short sight Exchange making against United States 5-20s and Railway Bonds for the London and Frankfort markets.

The Public Funds on the 5-20s, usually employed for remittance abroad, were a small fraction easier than on Friday, in sympathy with Gold, in the forenoon, but the offerings were not large or of a pressing nature, and late in the day the 5-20s of 1867 closed at 112⅞@112⅞ ⅌ cent., or a fraction higher than on Friday. The 1862s are scarce in this market. Nearly the whole Coupon issue is abroad, and has been for several years, owned abroad.

On the Stock Exchange the buoyancy was more general than at any time during the week, embracing some of the Southern State Bonds and all the Pacific Railway Mortgages. Pacific Mail Shares were also excited, and nearly the entire list of New-York and Western Roads in very strong speculative demand. New-York Central led the market, closely followed by Central Scrip, Harlem, Reading, Union Pacific, Lake Shore, New-Jersey Central, Delaware and Lackawanna and Wabash. The interest continued strong in the St. Pauls, and steady in the North-wests, Ohio and Mississippi and Cleveland and Pittsburg. The dealings in the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Shares, in sympathy with the high credit of the Mortgage Bonds on the Road, and its increasing traffic, attract more attention, and the price advanced to 61 ⅌ cent.

In the afternoon about 3 o'clock there was a break of ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. in Railway quotations from the best sales of the day, and there was some disposition on the part of leaders to meet the lower market; but this feeling lasted but a short time, and before the Brokers left the Street the demand for New-York Central and the Western Roads was again strong; closing as follows as compared with the last prices of Friday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—APRIL 22.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	109⅝	109⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	113⅜	113⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	112⅞	112⅞
American Gold	111⅛	110⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅝	109⅝
N. Y. C. and Hudson	101⅞	102¼
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Ctfs.	96¼	97¼
Reading Railroad	111⅛	111
Chicago and Rock Island	114⅛	113⅞
North-west Common	92	90⅝
North-west Preferred	100¼	99⅝
Pacific Mail	46	47
St. Paul Preferred	83⅞	83
St. Paul Common	64⅞	63⅞
Lake Shore	111⅛	111⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	53⅞	54
Toledo and Wabash	65	65¼
Western Telegraph	57⅜	57⅞
Erie	21⅛	21
Union Pacific	34⅛	34⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., '81	117	5-20 coup., '67	112⅞
6 ⅌ cent. coup., '81	117	5-20 coup., '68	113
5-20 coup., '62	112¾	10-40 registered	109
5-20 coup., '64	112¾	10-40 coupon	109⅝
5-20 coup., '65	112⅞	6s currency	115⅞
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	112⅞		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old	67	Alabama 5s	75
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	67¼	Alabama 8s	100¼
Va. 6s, old	70¾	Ark. 6s, Funded	54¾
Va. 6s, new bonds	73	Ark. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S. Is.	55
Georgia 6s	82	Ohio 6s, '75	101
Georgia 7s, new bds	88	Ohio 6s, '81	104
Georgia 7s, gold bds	91⅝	Ohio 6s, '86	104
N. C. 6s, old	48½	Kentucky 6s	99
N. C. F'dg Act '66	28	Ill. Canal bonds, '70	100
N. C. F'dg Act '68	20	Ill. coup. 6s, '77	100
N. C. new bonds	24	Ill. coup. 6s, '79	100
N. C. Special Tax	18⅛	Ill. War Loan	100
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July	61⅝	Ind. 6s, War Loan	100
S. C. 6s, April & Oct.	60	Ind. 5s	100
Mo. 6s	92⅜	N. Y. Reg. By Loan	105½
Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. Is.	91¾	N. Y. coup. By Loan	105½
La. 6s, Levee bonds	74	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	105
California 7s	111	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	105
Conn. 6s	101	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75	105
R. I. 6s	101¼	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	93½	Han. & Naples 1st	85½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	93¼	Gt. West. 1st, '88	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	92	Gt. West. 2d, '93	86
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	92	Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90	85½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	101	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, Con., '76	101	Galena & Chi. Ext.	100½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76	101	Galena & Chi. 2d	97½
Erie 1st Ext.	99½	Chi., R. I. & Pacific	101
Erie 1st, End.	94	Morris & Essex 1st	103½
Erie 2d, 7s, '79	91	Morris & Essex 2d	96½
Erie 3d, 7s, '83	87½	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	102
Erie 4th, 7s, '80	82	N. J. Cen., new bds	101¾
Erie 5th, 7s, '88	80	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st	105
Buf., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	90	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d	99
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	104	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d	98
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75	100	P., Ft. W. & C. 8s, E. B.	100
Harlem 1st 7s	103½	Cleve. & Pitts. Con. S. F.	94½
Har. Con. M. & S. F. 6s	95	Cleve. & Pitts. 2d	99½
Albany & Susq. 2d B.	90	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d	96
Chi. Bur. & Q. 8s, 1st	112	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	84
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ ct. 2d	99	Chi. & Alton S. F.	100
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ c.	103½	Chi. & Alton Inc.	91
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	97	Ohio & Miss. 1st	99½
Central Pacific Bonds	101¼	Ohio & Miss. Con.	91¾
Union Pac. 1st Bds.	90½	Dub. & S. City 1st	90¼
Union Pac. L. G. 7s	82	Peninsula R. R. Bonds	92½
Union Pac. Inc. 10s	82	St. L. & Iron M. 1st	91¼
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ cent., '75	104	Mil. & St. Paul 1st 8s	108¼
Alton & T. H. 1st	96	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	98
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf.	88½	Mil. & St. Paul 1st	96½
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.	78½	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. D.	88
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	98	Mil. & St. Paul 2d	93
Chi. & N. W. Int. B.	99	Marietta & Cin. 1st	99
Chi. & N. W. Con. Bs.	91¼	Chi. & Mil. 1st	94¼
Chi. & N. W. Ext. Bs.	87½	Joliet & Chi. 1st	103
Chi. & N. W. 1st	95	Col. Chi. & Ind. 1st	87½
Han. & St. Jo. Conv.	88½	Col. Chi. & Ind. 2d	67½
Del., Lack. & W. 1st	98½	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	88½
Del., Lack. & W. 2d	94	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D.	87
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	92¾	Tol., Peo. & W. 2d	73
Tol. & W. 1st St. L. div.	86	N. Y. & N. Haven 6s	97
Tol. & Wab. 2d	82½	Bos., H. & Erie Guar.	25
Tol. & Wab. Equip. B.	51	Cedar Falls & Minn. 1st	82
Tol. & Wab. C. Conv.	86⅝		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	135	Continental	98
Manhattan	152	St. Nicholas	115
Merchants'	118	Marine	145
Mechanics'	137	Commonwealth	90
Union	145	New-York County	220
America	147	Importers' & Traders'	163
City	230	Park	160
Phenix	109	Manuf. & Merchants'	100
North River	91	Second National	150
Tradesmen's	153	Fourth National	111¼
Fulton	161	Ninth National	113
Greenwich	245	Tenth National	120
Butchers' & Drovers'	148	Oriental	160
Mechanics' & Trad'rs'	137	Gold Exchange	73
Gallatin National	116	Del. & Hudson Canal	117½
Merchants' Exchange	103	Pennsylvania Coal	232
State of New-York	113	Maryland Coal Co.	36
Commerce	119½	American Coal	50½
Mechanics' Bk. Assn.	112	Spring Mountain Coal	45
Broadway	290	Canton Co., Balt.	83½
Ocean	90	Con. Coal of Maryland	36½
Mercantile	125	West. Union Tel.	57⅜
American Exchange	122	Quicksilver Min'g Co.	10
Chatham	155	Quicksilver Min. Pf.	19¾
Bank of North Am.	105	Mariposa Mining	6¾
Hanover	104	Mariposa Min. Pf.	11½
Irving	125	Mar. Min. Trust. Ctfs.	25½
Metropolitan	138	Adams Express	82¾
People's	135	Wells-Fargo Express	43¾
East River	115	Wells-Fargo Ex. Sc.	2
Market	135	Am. M. Union Ex.	54
Nassau	109½	United States Ex.	50
Corn Exchange	125	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	46⅛

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, April 21.

Gold receipts	$678,910 00
Gold payments	1,890,260 23
Gold balance	65,340,890 69
Currency receipts	465,580 26
Currency payment	482,375 82
Currency balance	9,096,780 36
Customs	409,000 00
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington, D. C.	1,785,000 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—APRIL 22.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	102	102¼
City 6s, new	101⅞	102
Camden and Amboy	120	120½
Pennsylvania Central	66⅛	66½
Reading	110⅝	110¾
Lehigh Valley	61½	61¾
Catawissa Preferred	48½	48⅝
Philadelphia and Erie	28¼	28⅜
Northern Central	42⅞	43
Lehigh Navigation	35½	35⅝
Lehigh Gold Loan	90¾	91

The exports of specie from this port during the past week have been as follows:

April 18—Brig Jenny, Porto Cabello—American Gold	$763
April 18—Steamer City of Merida, Havana—Spanish Gold	1,640
April 18—Steamer Cimbria, London—Silver Bars	28,800
American Gold	75,000
Gold Bars	18,000
April 19—Steamer Cuba, Liverpool—Gold Bars	126,020
Silver Bars	106,402
American Gold	600,000
April 19—Steamer Wyoming, London—American Gold	780,000
April 20—Steamer Parthia, Liverpool—American Gold	200,000
Silver Bars	115,473
April 21—Brig La Creole, Curacoa—American Gold	2,500
April 22—Steamer Rhein, Southampton—American Gold	530,000
Silver Bars	42,190
April 22—Steamer Merrimack, St. Thomas—American Gold	15,000
April 22—Steamer City of Brussels, Liverpool—American Gold	574,000
Silver Bars	17,000
Total for the week	$3,332,799
American Gold Coin	$2,877,263
Other Gold and Silver	455,536—3,332,799

The following tabular statement of gross and net earnings is issued by MORTON, BLISS & Co., financial agents of the Union Pacific Railroad Company:

1871.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Net Earnings.
January	$479,572 76	$281,061 63	$198,511 13
February	373,924 77	237,467 09	136,457 08
March	499,899 12	275,483 49	224,415 63
Three months	$1,353,396 65	$794,012 75	$559,383 90
1870.			
January	$528,829 22	$473,255 38	$54,573 84
February	500,129 42	449,828 67	50,300 75
March	539,238 08	442,900 61	96,337 48
Three months	$1,567,906 73	$1,366,689 66	$201,217 07

The net earnings in 1871 show an increase over 1870:

For January	$143,937 29
For February	86,156 33
For March	128,078 21
And for three months	$358,166 83

Receipts of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad:

Second week in April, 1871	$21,498 06
Second week in April, 1870	15,257 24
Increase	$6,241 42

Receipts of the Pacific Railroad, (of Missouri:)

Second week in April, 1871	$69,413 22
Second week in April, 1870	65,770 35
Increase	$3,642 88
First six weeks in fiscal year 1871	$462,082 27
First six weeks in fiscal year 1870	438,118 65
Increase	$23,963 62

The week's imports of General Merchandise have been to the Specie value of $4,754,207.

We copy, as confirmatory of our own reports on the subject, the following details of the profligate legislation of the Tammany Ring at Albany, and if these figures are not a sufficient warning to the managers of our Savings Banks and other provident institutions to lessen the enormous amount now held, rather than tolerate further investments in the Bonds of the City and County, we should say that it was about time for the people who have intrusted their savings to such management had best look to the personal care of their own Money.

"The strong temptation to which Governments which have commenced the issue of irredeemable currency are subjected, to continue the inflation until the bubble bursts, finds its counterpart in the Tammany expansion of the funded debt of New-York. Tammany cares as little for the debts of New-York City as FISK does for those of the Erie Railway, though neither dares to make a full and true statement of accounts. It will shortly be a question which is better entitled to the confidence of capitalists. During this year's session of Mr. TWEED's Legislature, the Corporation of New-York (or Tammany Ring) has been authorized to issue the bonds of the City to an amount sufficient to raise upward of twelve and a half million dollars. The following table will serve to explain how the great two per cent. retrenchment (!) is rendered possible:

MONEY AUTHORIZED TO BE RAISED IN 1871 BY THE SALE OF BONDS.

For investment in Viaduct Railway stock	$5,000,000
For improvements in parks	3,000,000
For improvement of docks, (yearly account of 1870)	2,000,000
For water-pipes, water-meters, &c.	1,500,000
For increasing water (supply yearly)	1,000,000
For completion of Court-house in City Hall Park	750,000
For fire-alarm telegraph	450,000
For parade ground above Fifty-ninth-street	250,000
For completion of Court-house, Third Judicial District	300,000
For Sheriff O'Brien's claim, (estimated,)	250,000
For repairing sewers, (yearly,)	100,000
For care of persons having contagious diseases	100,000
Total	$15,600,000

Of the above amounts all but the $2,000,000 for docks were authorized by laws passed at this session. Last year the sum of $600,000 was authorized to be raised for the completion of the New Court-house. This year the corresponding amount is $750,000. Last year the Controller was directed to raise $400,000 to pay for the fire-alarm telegraph. This year that same little telegraph comes in for $450,000. Last year $400,000 was appropriated for the Third Judicial Court-house, to be raised by tax; this year the said Court-house comes in for $300,000 more, to be raised by the sale of bonds.

The cost of governing New-York City, including interest on the debt and profits to the Ring, may be roughly estimated as follows for the year 1871:

To be raised by sale of bonds, as above	$15,600,000
To be raised by tax, say	24,000,000
Assessments for street improvements, say	6,000,000
Fees, licenses, permits, fines, &c., say	2,400,000
Total	$48,000,000

The above represents a burden of $50 per head for each inhabitant of the City. The present debt of the City is somewhere between $80,000,000 and $100,000,000, of which the savings banks of the City alone hold $50,000,000. The problem here presents itself whether it be desirable, under existing circumstances, that the credit of the City should stand high, or in correspondence with the character of those who are so industriously adding to the burden. Before this Winter it has been customary for the Legislature to enact that the seven per cent. bonds of the City should not be sold at less than par by the Controller. No such restriction has this year been imposed, and men now living, and of ripe age, too, may yet see the seven per cent. bonds of the City of New-York quoted on the stock lists at 50, or indefinitely less."

The receipts of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad for the year ending Dec. 31, 1870, as given by the *American Railroad Journal*, were as follows:

From passengers	$222,089 94
From freight	92,094 22
From express	15,750 80
From United States mail	3,000 00
From miscellaneous	1,529 26
Total	$334,444 23
Working expenses, viz.:	
Running account	$51,380 36
Workshop account	27,780 12
Superintendence account	20,148 55
Station account	12,238 06
Construction account	3,808 69
Repairs to real estate	352 84
Repairs and renewals of roadway	45,810 60
Station repairs	2,012 28
Telegraph account	1,054 45—$175,078 21
Balance	$159,366 02

In the report of the Superintendent the receipts are stated at $334,444 23 for the year 1870, against $321,438 44 in the year 1869—an increase of $13,005 79; and the total expenses in 1870 at $175,215 25, against $221,276 04 in 1869—a decrease of $46,060 81. The per centage of receipts expended in operating in 1870 was 51.14, against 61 in 1869, a decrease of 9.86. The Company have eight engines, nineteen first-class and fifteen second-class passenger, four baggage, two mail, and eighty-nine freight cars. Miles run by engines with passenger trains, 120,760; freight, 32,509; gravel, wood, construction, and switching, 10,367—163,636, against 160,166 in 1869, an increase of 3,470.

BALANCE SHEET.

Capital stock, common	$577,100 00
Capital stock, preferred	752,700 00
Fractional scrip	395 32
First mortgage bonds	490,000 00
Second mortgage bonds	500,000 00
Third mortgage bonds	100 00
Bonds and mortgages	75,079 65
Second mortgage coupon scrip	10,452 40
Bills payable	53,207 14
Due for materials, &c.	15,761 35
Wages due hands for December	2,327 59
Balance of income	159,366 02
	$2,443,680 60
Cost of road	$1,763,831 60
Equipment	225,843 14
Profit and loss	122,221 31
Interest on bonded debt	69,271 00
Coupons converted in scrip	16,498 50
Discount, interest and premium	14,785 65
Taxes, insurance, &c.	15,069 96
Cash on hand	22,900 82
Due by agents	2,006 17
Notes and bills receivable	8,509 01
Materials on hand	21,627 57
Due by individuals	30,223 09
Sea View Hotel	30,820 63
Total	$2,443,680 60

President, ROBERT FRAZER. Directors, Robert Frazer, Anthony J. Antelo, Andrew K. Hay, Samuel Richards, W. Dwight Bell, Enoch Doughty, Joseph W. Cooper, Samuel G. Wheeler, Jr., Samuel R. Colwell, John F. Starr, George M. Wheeler, James B. Dayton, Charles Camblos, Jr. Secretary and Treasurer, Horace Whiteman. Superintendent, E. Collings.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ NEW LOAN OF THE UNITED STATES.

The subscriptions to the New Five Per Cent. Stock of the United States now amount to about $61,500,000. They are confidently expected to reach $200,000,000 by the time the New Bonds are ready for delivery in May. The proposals of the Secretary of the Treasury will then be changed to the following programme:

First—Bonds to the amount of three hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after ten years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

Second—Bonds to the amount of three hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after fifteen years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four and a half per cent. per annum.

Third—Bonds to the amount of seven hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after thirty years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four per cent. per annum.

Subscriptions to the loan will have preference, after the above-mentioned two hundred millions are taken up, in the following order, namely:

First—Subscriptions for equal amounts of each class of bonds.

Second—Subscriptions for equal amounts of bonds bearing interest at the rate of four and a half per cent., and of bonds bearing interest at the rate of five per cent.

Third—Subscriptions for any five per cent. bonds that may not be subscribed for in the preceding classes.

Subscriptions to the remainder of the $200,000,000 of five per cents., which are unconditional, are now going on, and the bonds will soon be issued to the subscribers, who can receive a scrip certificate in advance, if they desire to pay their gold or exchange United States 5-20s at once, in the registered or coupon form. Registered bonds will be issued of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000, and coupon bonds of each denomination except the last two. The interest will be payable in the United States at the office of the Treasurer, any Assistant Treasurer, or designated depository of the Government, quarterly, on the first days of February, May, August and November, in each year.

The bonds of the several classes aforesaid, and the interest thereon, are exempt from the payment of all taxes or dues of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority.

After maturity, the bonds last issued will be first redeemed, by classes and numbers, as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The reduction of the public debt since the close of the war of the rebellion, and the relief, at the same time, to the annual burden of interest, are as follows:

Principal of debt, 1865	$2,755,996,275
Paid under Johnson	263,593,971
Principal, March 4, 1869	$2,491,399,904
Paid under Grant	223,083,673
Present public debt	$2,268,316,231
Interest charge, 1865	$151,832,051
Reduced in four years by redemptions and funding 7-30 notes	25,442,501
Interest charge, 1869	$126,389,550
Reduced in two years by payment	12,052,998
Present interest charge	$114,336,552

The proposed further reduction of the annual interest charge upon the public debt by refunding is as follows:

By exchange of $800,000,000 United States six per cents for new five per cents of 1881	$8,000,000
By exchange of $300,000,000 United States six per cents for four and a half per cents of 1886	4,500,000
By exchange of $700,000,000 United States six per cents for four per cents of 1901	14,000,000
Total saving per annum by refunding	$26,500,000

The whole proceeds of the new loans will be applied to the payment or redemption and cancellation of the 5-20 years six per cent. bonds, and, in addition to these proceeds, the 5-20s are now being reduced by purchase at the rate of $10,000,000 per month. C. C. NORVELL,

In charge of advertising United States loans.

TREASURY OFFICE, NEW-YORK, April 15.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—APRIL 22.

By Judge Brady.

Roder vs. Greenfield; motion denied. Levin vs. Greenfield; motion denied. Gunther vs. Greenfield; motion denied. Elston vs. Murray; motion denied. McElhenney vs. Neher; motion denied. Ludlow vs. American Exchange Bank; motion denied.

Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents vs. Diers; motion granted. Copeland vs. Martin; reference ordered.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 22.

By Judge Loew.

Green vs. Sarrell; motion granted, (see memorandum for counsel.)

White vs. Wheeler; motion granted without costs, (see memorandum for counsel.)

Fischbeck vs. Pickhardt; motion denied without costs.

Kennedy vs. The Union Vise Company of Boston; motion denied without costs, with leave to renew, (see memorandum for counsel.)

Cardwell, Jr., receiver, vs. McKenna; motion to strike out answer as sham and frivolous denied without costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 22.

By Judge Spencer.

James Cantwell vs. Adolphus O. Schaefer; order of reference.

Charles B. Brown vs. Charles H. Wells; motion denied without costs.

Robert A. Williams vs. Josephine R. Williams; order of reference.

Jane Cochrane vs. William Cochrane; order of reference.

Frederick R. Schetler vs. Lawr[illegible] e Schuster Smith; order granted.

Marrill vs. Marrill; Eloisa S. Donnell Ezekle vs. Donnell; Joseph Meeks vs. Margaret Krakler; Charles C. Rhodes vs. William Dymock; orders granted.

Pooler vs. McFarland; order extending time limited to fifteen days, or five days after service of the order making the change.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 22.

Before Judge McCunn.

THE MITCHELL-DIX SUIT—STATE VS. FEDERAL JURISDICTION.

John Mitchell vs. John A. Dix.—This action, which is for false imprisonment, came up on a motion to remove it from the State Court to the Circuit Court of the United States, under the provisions of the fifth section of the act of Congress approved the 3d of March, 1863, and of an act amendatory thereof approved May 11, 1866, and to stay proceedings in the State Court. The motion was made on the following statement of facts and points presented by plaintiff's counsel: The plaintiff, a citizen of the State of New-York, was arrested on the 14th of June, 1865, transported beyond the limits of the State of New-York to Fortress Monroe, in the State of Virginia, and there imprisoned four months and sixteen days by defendant. The plaintiff was not on the 14th of June, 1865, or at any other time, in the military or naval service of the United States, or in the militia in active service in the time of war or public danger. The plaintiff was never presented by, or was ever an indictment found against him by a Grand Jury, was never charged with any offense or crime against the laws of the United States, or any of them. His right to a public and speedy trial by jury was denied. He was never informed of the nature and cause of the accusations against him, was never confronted with witnesses, or had compulsory process for obtaining their presence in his favor, and was deprived of the benefit of counsel. He (counsel) submitted that the acts of Congress of March 3, 1863, and the act amendatory thereof, approved May 11, 1866, are unconstitutional. If such acts are constitutional, they have no application to the case at Bar. We hold that the acts of Congress in question are unconstitutional, and that they confer exclusive jurisdiction in cases where the State Courts have concurrent, if not sole jurisdiction. (Wetherbee vs. Johnson, 10 Massachusetts Reports, 412; State of Ohio vs. Bliss, 3 Grant's Cases, 427; Brussler vs. Gaine, 3 Grant's Cases, page 447; McLain vs. Bright, 3 Grant's Cases, page 437; Kneeder vs. Lane, Smith vs. Lane and Nichols vs. Lehman, 3 Grant's Cases, page 465.) They confer jurisdiction on the Courts of the United States in controversies between citizens of the same State, when none is conferred by the Constitution of the United States. (Article 3, section 2, Constitution of the United States, Story's Commentaries, section 894.) Again, by the sixth section, article 1, of the Constitution of the State of New-York, it is provided that no person shall be held, &c., and section 30, volume 3, Revised Statutes of New-York, page 943, enacts that every person who shall, without lawful authority, forcibly seize and confine another, &c., with intent to cause such other person to be sent out of the State against his will, &c., shall, upon conviction be punished by imprisonment, &c., not exceeding ten years. The provisions of our State Constitution and the statutes in pursuance thereof is the supreme law of the case at Bar, unless there is some provision in the Constitution of the United States which overrides the State Constitution and law of the State upon the very question of forcible or fraudulent deportation of a citizen from one State to another. There is no such antagonism between the two constitutions on this subject, but they are in perfect and complete harmony. These acts confer original criminal jurisdiction over the local criminal law of the State, and ousts the criminal jurisdiction of the State Courts, which clearly is not one of the powers delegated to the United States, and not being delegated must be reserved to the States. But even though these acts be constitutional, they have no application to the case at bar. The burden is upon the petitioner to make out affirmatively that the case he seeks to remove is of the class described in the act, and he is held to the most strict construction of the statute, as it is in derogation of the remedial rights of the respondent. (See cases already cited, together with the case Hudjeson vs. Milward, 3 Grant's Cases, page 415.) The war had ended at the date of the arrest and imprisonment. The armies of the Confederate States had surrendered. Those of the United States were being mustered out of service as fast as possible, and all the people of the late belligerent Powers were returning to the path of peace. The proclamation of President JOHNSON declaring the insurrection ended in certain specified States, can have no application in ascertaining the termination of the war affecting the case at bar. New-York was not in insurrection, and was not one of the States specified in such proclamation. Besides, the existence of a state of war is not to be determined alone by a proclamation of the President, but like any other general political fact, is the subject of judicial cognizance. (Coggens vs. Funk, American Law Register, page 700; Bugler vs. Wallee, American Law Firms Reports, vol. 3, page 157.) By section thirteen of the act of July 17, 1862, the President is authorized at any time thereafter, by proclamation, to extend to persons who have participated in the rebellion in any State or part thereof, Pardon and amnesty, &c. In pursuance of such act of Congress, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, on the 29th of May, 1865, issued his proclamation of amnesty and pardon upon certain terms and conditions, all of which were complied with on the respondent, and he thereby became rehabilitated in all his rights as a citizen of the United States—if he had ever forfeited these rights—which matters are of record in the archives of the United States. (Johns on Proclamations, page 709. *Military and Naval History of the Rebellion.*) The question now arises whether the alleged trespasses were done by virtue or under color of any authority derived from or exercised by the President of the United States or any act of Congress. It is not alleged that the alleged trespasses were done directly by authority of the President and of acts of Congress. What is the legal construction of the word "authority"? It means proper legal and constitutional authority. If the President, or Congress, have the legal and constitutional authority to do the acts in question here, then can a mere military appointee of the President and Congress do that which their creditor cannot legally and constitutionally do? It is not to be presumed, judicially at least, that the mere private will of the President, or of one of his military appointees, namely, the Major-General commanding the Department of the East, by virtue of the words "color and authority," is to overrule, nullify, and set at defiance the most solemn guarantees of personal liberty contained in the fifth and sixth amendments of the Constitution—the supreme law of the land. Yet such is the pretension set up in the petition.

In opposition to the motion it was contended that, by the Constitution of the United States, (Art. 3, sec. 2,) that the "judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under the Constitution, the laws of the United States, &c." This case arises under the laws of the United States. The act complained of was done by the defendant in time of war, in his official military capacity, under orders of his superior officer and in obedience to the laws which provided for raising armies, officering and governing them, and directed the prosecution of the war against the rebels. The state of war ceased to exist in August, 1866. (See Proclamation of the President of that date; New-York statistics at large, vol. 14, appendix; United States vs. Anderson, 9 Wallace, page 56.) Whether or not the arrest was proper, is a question exclusively for the United States Courts to determine. Had a writ of habeas corpus issued from a State Court while the plaintiff was under arrest in New-York, obedience to it could not have been enforced. (Ableman vs. Booth, 21 Howard, 506; The People in rel. of Barrett vs. Nugent, decided by Mr. Justice White, Superior Court, September, 1863.) The acts of Congress of March 3, 1863, (Statutes at Large, vol. 12, page 755,) and May 11, 1866, (Statutes at Large, vol. 14, page 46,) are constitutional and valid. (Jones vs. Leward, 17 Abb., 377; Patric vs. Murray, 9 Wallace, 274; Hodgman vs. Millward, 3 Grant's cases, 406-418; Kulp vs. Richette, *Ibid* 420.) The forms prescribed by the act of Congress having been complied with, the State Court at once loses jurisdiction, and the propriety of the transfer can be inquired into only in the United States Court, which will return it to the State Court if the transfer was improper. (Illens vs. Harlem Railroad Company, New-York, 507; Gordon vs. Longuet, 16 Peters, 97; Stevens vs. Phenix Insurance Company, 41 New-York, 149; Fargo vs. McVickers, 38 Howard's Practice Reports, page 1; Kanous vs. Martin, Howard, U. S., 198.) The cases cited by plaintiff—State of Ohio vs. Blair; McLean vs. Wright, and People vs. Gans—three Grant's cases, are not in point. They are habeas corpus cases, do not refer to the acts of Congress in question, and are, besides, of no authority whatever. All proceedings in the case in the State Court should be suspended.

Judge McCUNN took the papers and reserved his decision.

Messrs. Roger J. Page and Algernon S. Sullivan for plaintiff; Samuel J. Glassey for defendants.

MARINE COURT—APRIL 22.

INTERESTING QUESTION OF PRACTICE AS TO ATTACHMENTS.

Kuh et al. vs. Wetherell et al.—SHEA, J.—This is a motion to vacate an attachment, issued under section 34, chapter 300 of the Session Laws of 1831, as amended by section 1 of chapter 107 of the laws of 1842, against two joint debtors, resident in the City of New-York. This act is, by section 47, made applicable to the Marine Court. It appears by the return of the Marshal that he has, by virtue of this attachment so issued, attached personal property belonging to the defendants, and that, at the same time, he served upon the defendant Epstein, personally, a copy of that attachment, with an inventory of that property annexed thereto. No return whatever is made as to the other defendant. The ground of this motion is, that the Court has acquired no jurisdiction, because, first, both of the defendants should have been served each with a copy of the attachment and inventory; or, second, it should affirmatively appear that the other defendant could not be found within the county. I deny the motion to vacate the attachment, and for these reasons: First, that if the Marshal's return is defective in this particular, it can be amended; and second, that the Court has acquired by the attachment of the property of the defendants and the service so made on one of them, an initiate jurisdiction, which, if the order prescribed by the statute is pursued, will become perfect when the summons is issued, on the present return (amended, if necessary,) against the defendant not served with the attachment; if such summons be returned either personally served, or to the effect that said defendant cannot, after diligent inquiry, be found, then this Court can, with complete jurisdiction of the case, proceed to hear and determine the cause. Until such summons is issued and return made, this Court has no jurisdiction to proceed further. It is only "if such attachment shall be personally served," &c., that the Court "shall, on the return day, proceed to hear and determine the cause in the same manner as upon a summons returned personally served, (section 37,) but if the attachment has not been personally served on all the defendants, then (section 38,) the plaintiff make take out a summons against such of the defendants as have not been personally served, and, on the prescribed return thereof, then the Judge proceeds "to hear and determine the cause in the same manner as upon a summons returned personally served," and as he should have proceeded had the attachment itself been personally served on all the defendants. The reason for this course of procedure is stated by Judge Bronson, delivering the opinion of the Court of Appeals, in McDoel vs. Cook, 2 Com. R. p. 112. "In the case of an attachment (the party not served with process) his property, or property in which he has a joint interest with the other defendant, may have been seized, he ought to have such notice of the proceeding as the statute requires, to the end that he may appear and defend his rights." A party suing in this Court may proceed to judgment against joint debtors when the original process in the action is a summons and has been served personally upon one of them only; but this cannot be done where the action is commenced by attachment without a return certifying personal service on all the defendants; or failing that, after issuing a summons supplementary thereto, its personal service or a proper return thereof, according to the same statutory requirements. (Woodruffe, J. in Taylor vs. Harker, 1 E. D. Smith, 392.) McDoel vs. Cook quoted above. Therefore is it that I deny the motion with $10 costs to the plaintiff, to abide the event of the action, and because this is one of several motions of a like nature, I have given the legal reasons at length.

A. L. Sanger for the motion; A. Blumenstiel opposed.

CRIME IN THE CITY.

Arrest of a Railroad Employe for Embezzling $15,000—Boy Burglars Apprehended—Theft of Three $1,000 Bonds—A Burglar Interrupted.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge SHANDLEY, JOHN H. NULL was charged with the embezzlement of $15,000 belonging to the Missouri and Kansas Railroad Company. The prisoner was employed as ticket agent at Fort Scott, but about two weeks ago suddenly disappeared with the money in his possession. He was followed to this City by Mr. A. L. DENNISON, the Vice-President of the Company, and was arrested on Thursday evening by Officer REILLY, of the Fifteenth Precinct, at the corner of Fourteenth-street and Third-avenue. NULL having promised to aid in securing the restoration of the money, and in consideration of its being his first offense, Mr. DENNISON was unwilling to prosecute the charge and he was released.

Detective VAN BUSKIRK, of the Sixth Precinct Police, having received information that JOHN CAREY, aged twelve; JOHN JACKSON, aged twelve, and GEORGE GUINAN, aged eleven, were spending money freely on Friday night in buying clothes, &c., and suspecting that they had not come by it honestly, he arrested them, when the boys confessed that they had broken into the premises of FRICKELSTEIN & LEVI, No. 67 Mott-street, and had stolen $200 in United States notes, postage stamps and revenue stamps, besides a small quantity of drygoods. They were taken yesterday morning before Justice HOGAN, who held them for trial; but subsequently considering their youth sent them to the School-ship, at the same time forwarding the affidavit in the case to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction for their guidance.

Yesterday, at the Court of Special Sessions, before Justice DOWLING, the following convictions were obtained under the Cruelty to Animals' act, by Mr. BERGH's Society: John Berryman, of No. 126 East Eighty-sixth-street, driving a team of horses before a truck, both having raw sores under the collars, fined $10; Charles L. Druces, of No. 208 Greene-street, driving a horse with one hoof rotting off with disease, fined $10; Henry Whitson, of No. 923 Pacific-street, Brooklyn, driving a team of horses before a loaded truck, one horse having two very large raw sores on the breast, fined $5; P. Finnegan, of No. 152 West Twenty-eighth-street, driving a lame horse covered with sores and a wound in foot from a quittor, fined $10; Hugh McCabe, of New-Jersey, driving a horse with sores under saddle and on side, fined $5; F. C. Kauffman, of Fortieth-street, driving a horse before a truck, lame with hoof split open, fined $5. Justice DOWLING said he was determined to inflict fines in all cases where cruelty was practiced upon horses and other animals.

JAMES SULLIVAN, of No. 38 Centre-street, was arraigned, yesterday, at the Tombs, before Justice HOGAN, on the charge of stealing three $1,000 United States bonds from CATHARINE HICKSON. It was alleged that a portion of a key, which fitted one of SULLIVAN's trunks, was found in the lock of the chest in which the complainant kept her bonds in a tin box, and that the prisoner was the only person in the house who knew where the bonds were kept besides the woman. He was held for trial in default of $2,500 bail.

CHARLES W. DECKER, a sea-Captain, on Friday night, was passing through Water-street when he was attacked by JOHN HICKS, a colored man, and two others, who garroted him, after which they took $22 from his vest pocket. HICKS, who is a stableman, living at No. 337 Water-street, was captured. He was held by Justice HOGAN in default of $2,000 bail.

JOHN C. BERTHOLF, a clerk at the Harlem Post-office, was committed by Commissioner SHIELDS, on a warrant issued by Commissioner BETTS, for stealing, as alleged, $10 from a registered letter. The prisoner was arrested by Deputy Marshal KEHOE.

Early yesterday morning, H. H. HEIDER, banker, at No. 28 Wall-street, who resides at the corner of Ninety-second-street and Eighth-avenue, was awakened by a noise in the house, and, upon going down-stairs, found that a burglar had effected an entrance through a window opening on Ninety-second-street. He went to the front of the house and shouted for the Police, but getting no response, fired his revolver to attract attention. The shots were heard by Officers HITCHCOCK and PETTIT, of the Twenty-third Precinct, who ran across Central Park in time to catch a distant view of the burglar in full flight. They gave chase, and, after a protracted pursuit, succeeded in capturing the fugitive, who gave his name as PATRICK FOLEY. The prisoner was committed at the Harlem Police Court.

CHARLES SCHUTZ assaulted MICHAEL FESCHER, while playing a game of cards, in the saloon at No. 1,403 Third-avenue, yesterday. FESCHER was arrested and taken to the Yorkville Police Court, where he was held to answer.

Fires, Inquests and Accidents.

JACOB W. VANDERPOOL, an auctioneer, son of Dr. VANDERPOOL, of No. 189 Macdougal-street, died very suddenly, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, in a liquor-store, at the corner of Twenty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue. His remains were taken to the Sixteenth Precinct Police-Station, and thence to his father's residence, where Coroner YOUNG held an inquest. A verdict was given that the deceased came by his death through disease of the heart.

LUKE FLOOD, a laborer, living at No. 218 East Forty-second-street, fell from the roof beams of the new building in First-avenue, near Twenty-ninth-street, to the first floor, yesterday, and received a fracture of the left hip.

JANE FLYNN, aged eleven months, yesterday fell from a four-story window, of No. 700 East Ninth-street, to the street, breaking her right arm and receiving other serious injuries.

Yesterday afternoon a fire occurred in the basement of No. 198 Front-street, occupied by JOHN MOORE, dealer in agricultural implements, which damaged stock to the amount of $3,000, but the loss is fully covered by insurance.

MARY GALVIN, aged sixty-six, while passing the carpenter's shop of WM. C. MILLER, No. 90 Laurens-street, yesterday afternoon, was struck on the left side by a box, which fell from the third story. The old lady was taken to her residence, No. 89 Laurens-street. She said she could attach no blame to any particular person, consequently her deposition was not taken by Coroner HERRMAN, who visited her.

Policemen Caught in Dram-Shops.

Commissioner MANIERRE investigated thirty-nine complaints against patrolmen yesterday, the most of which were for standing in conversation while on post. Patrolmen BARR, KILLIAN and TERWILLIGER, Twenty-first Precinct, were charged by Roundsman ROSS with being in a liquor-store when in uniform with some dark-colored fluid before them in their glasses, which they were apparently about to drink. TERWILLIGER explained that he and his comrades had been on duty seventeen hours, during which they had eaten nothing, and being very hungry he had asked the others into the grocery, where they were supplied with crackers, cheese and pie. This diet being somewhat dry, TERWILLIGER had called for soda, and the others cider, which had just been furnished when ROSS came in. This story was corroborated by the other two, and it was also stated that ROSS, being asked if he intended to make a complaint, said he would not if TERWILLIGER had not been concerned in it. The case was referred to the Board. A charge of a similar character was made by Roundsman KEATING against Patrolman CLAUSON, of the Eighteenth Precinct, it being alleged that he was standing at a public bar, about to drink a glass of sherry. It was stated that the wine had been poured out by and for Patrolman JUDGE, and Commissioner MANIERRE adjourned the case, with an order for a complaint to be made against the latter.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, CHICKERING, BILLIARD TABLE, KAVANAGH & DECKER, PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS, RICH CARPETS, &c.

WEDNESDAY, April 26, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the private mansion No. 21 West 47th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction, as above, all the elegant furniture, &c., comprising elaborately-carved rose-wood drawing-room suits, in maroon plush; library suite to match; rich centre and fancy tables, with marble tops; elegant satin reps and lace curtains; sofas, lounges, easy chairs; fine oak dining-room furniture, richly carved. The bedroom furniture of the best description, in rich walnut and gilt rose-wood, carved walnut and mahogany; all the fine hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows; a good assortment of fine china, glass and silver-plated ware; rich carpets, in Moquet, Wilton, velvet and Brussels, together with all the kitchen and laundry utensils.

Also, elegant ormolu and bronze chandeliers, brackets, &c. The house will be open for inspection on TUESDAY, 25th inst., by permit, which, with catalogue, may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., or No. 35 East 17th-st., Union-square.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, April 24, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the private residence No. 104 2d-av., between 7th and 8th sts.

BY ORDER OF JOSEPH B. VARNUM, ADMINISTRATOR OF NATHAN B. GRAHAM, DECEASED.

The entire furniture contained in said house, consisting of carved rose-wood parlor suite in crimson satin brocatel; rose-wood arm and side chairs; rose-wood etagere, mirror door; French clock, marble console tables, French plate pier and mantel mirrors, gilt cornices, reps lambrequins, lace curtains, rose-wood hall stand and chairs, marble-top centre-tables, rose-wood dining-table, rose-wood buffet, rose-wood and mahogany French bedsteads, dressing-bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, commodes, rose-wood sofas, tete-a-tetes, arm-chairs, lounges, oil-paintings, engravings, mattresses, palliasses, bolsters, pillows, Brussels carpets, together with an assortment of china and glassware, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 25, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the private residence No. 48 West 20th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., the following furniture, consisting of rose-wood parlor suite, rose-wood etagere, rose-wood secretaire, rose-wood side-board, elegant pier and mantel mirrors, marble-top centre tables, lace curtains, cornices, carved black-walnut buffet, black-walnut dining-tables, rose-wood, black-walnut and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, armoire-a-glaces, velvet and Brussels carpets, bronzes, chandeliers and gas-fixtures, together with all the kitchen utensils. Catalogues at No. 3 Pine-st.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, Auctioneer.—Office and Sales-room Nos. 27 and 29 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, made by Roux and others,

CARPETS, &C.

JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell at auction,

On MONDAY, April 24,

At 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, NO. 2 5TH-AV., CORNER 8TH-ST.,

All the Furniture, &c., contained in said house.

By order of JOHN McDONOUGH, City Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDMOND P. SANGER and others, bankrupts.—In pursuance of an order made in this proceeding on the 8th day of April, 1871, the subscriber will, on the 24th day of April, 1871, at 12 M., at the auction-rooms of Burdett & Dennis, No. 112 Pearl-st., sell the personal property of the bankrupts above named, as follows, viz.:

100 cases of men's and boys' straw hats,

650 dozen of unfinished hats, &c., &c.

For catalogue of property, apply to the auctioneers.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, United States Marshal.

Dated April 12, 1871.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDMUND P. SANGER and others, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—In pursuance of an order made in this proceeding on the 8th day of April, 1871, the subscriber will, on the 1st day of May, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the auction-rooms of William Topping & Co., No. 132 Church-st., sell the personal property of the bankrupts above-named, as follows, viz.:

15 cases and 20 bales of men and women's finished and unfinished straw hats.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, United States Marshal.

Dated APRIL 21, 1871.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID KEMPNER, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—In pursuance of an order made in this proceeding, on the 8th day of April, 1871, the subscriber will, on the 26th day of April, 1871, at 1 o'clock, sell at public auction, by Burdett & Dennis, Auctioneers, at No. 16 College-place, upstairs, the personal property of the bankrupt above named, as follows, viz.:

An assortment of ladies' shoes, shoe findings, kid-skins, sheep-skins, Morocco leather, sole leather, Prunell drillings, muslin, buttons, eyelets, patterns, dies, lasts, eyelet-machines, rolling-machine, jacks, and other stock, tools, fixtures, furniture, machinery, &c., &c.—Dated April 14, 1871.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, United States Marshal.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, April 21, 1871.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of KENDALL & MORRISON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

EDWARD K. KENDALL,
GEO. D. MORRISON.

THE FIRM HERETOFORE EXISTING under the name of MORRISON & SMITH, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. DAVID MORRISON will sign in liquidation.

DAVID MORRISON.
JOHN D. SMITH.

NEW-YORK, April 21, 1871.

HOTELS.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL

Will be opened on May 1.

For terms address

SYLVANUS T. COZZENS,
West Point, N. Y.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.—A GENTLEMAN ABOUT leaving the City will sell his horses, bright bays, seven years old, and very stylish, with Brewster landau top buggy, made by Laurence, harness, robes, &c. Apply at private stable, No. 54 East 31st-st., any day before two o'clock P. M., or address Post-office Box No. 414.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.—30 PER CENT. LESS THAN Broadway prices, at WM. H. LEE'S, No. 277 Canal-st., one door east of Broadway, and No. 199 Fulton-st., three doors from Church-st., New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A LEGITIMATE mercantile business, with $10,000; a chance seldom if ever met with. Address R. J. M., No. 277 Greenwich-st., through the Post-office.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.

CHOICE

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING FROM

10 TO 12 PER CENT.,

FREE OF ALL TAXES.

INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, BELOW PAR.

ALSO,

NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, INSURANCE, BANK AND GASLIGHT STOCKS, INCLUDING AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD 7 AND 8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALITY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

announce that they are now ready to draw bills and issue credits on

JAS. W. TUCKER & CO.,

NOS. 3 AND 5 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS, AND

BARTHOLOMEW HOUSE, BANK, LONDON.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.

BANKERS,

NO. 70 BROADWAY.

Issue Bills of Exchange, Commercial and Travelers' Credits on the principal cities of Europe. Credits arranged for against deposits of United States or other approved securities. Interest allowed on gold or currency deposits.

8 PER CENT. INTEREST

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, for sale by the undersigned.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile. Road completed and open to the public. Price 97½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps, circulars, &c., on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD and their correspondents.

Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.

NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris. Payable in GOLD or equivalent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INSURANCE STOCKS AND SCRIPS WANTED BY E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 394 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 12, 1871.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD on 12th inst., the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

ROBT. D. HART,	JOHN A. NEWBOULD,
PETER D. COLLINS,	PHILAN HANFORD,
WM. L. CONKLIN,	AUGUSTUS SCHELL,
JOS. C. APPLEBY,	JONA. THOMPSON,
WM. C. ARTHUR,	ROBERT B. WILLETS,
ELISHA BROOKS,	CHARLES F. TAG,
JOHN B. DUNHAM,	JOHN S. GILES,
BENJ. W. MERRIAM,	R. F. JOHNSON,
ABRAM DUBOIS,	WM. MONTROSS,
WILLIAM GLOSE,	SAMUEL COULTER,
EDWARD EWEN,	HECTOR MORISON,
SAMUEL TRYON,	JAMES DICKSON,
HENRY SCHUBART,	SAMUEL R. MABBATT,
NASH MOSEMAN,	J. HENRY LANE,
PHILIP C. HARMON,	ALON. R. HAMPTON.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board held THIS DAY, ROBERT D. HART, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and PETER D. COLLINS, Esq., Vice-President, for the ensuing year.

JAMES YEREANCE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 1, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, for the election of managers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, May 9, 1871, at 12 o'clock M. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 19th to the 9th day of May, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Managers.

CHARLES F. HARTT, Treasurer.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NOS. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, April 12, 1871.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of this Company, for the election of ten trustees for the first class, one trustee to fill a vacancy in the third class, and three inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-room of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 25th inst.

Poll open from 12 M. until 1 P. M.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA, April 18, 1871.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the banking-house on MONDAY, the 1st day of May ensuing. The poll will open at 12 o'clock and close at 2 P. M.

The transfer-books will remain closed from the morning of April 21 until the morning of May 2, 1871.

ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED AND OTHER eight and ten per cent. bonds, payable in this City, for sale below par.

ARTHUR T. FITCH & CO.,
No. 11 Pine-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

National Savings Bank

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY. (Chartered by the Government of the United States.) NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.

A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward.

All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due. Call or send for circular.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.

No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.

ASSETS, $7,[illegible]

Interest computed from the first of each month, and is paid or credited on balance on hand on Jan. 1 and July 1 of each year.

Money deposited NOW will bear interest from May 1, at the rate of SIX per Cent.

Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 1½ A. M. to 7 P. M.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, April 18, 1871.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., payable to stockholders on and after the 1st day of May next, free of all taxes. The transfer-books will be closed from this date to May 1.

M. F. READING, Cashier.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, April 18, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of all taxes, has been declared on the capital of this Bank, payable on and after May 1.

The transfer-books will be closed from this date, and reopen on the 2d of May. E. WILLSON, Cashier.

INSTRUCTION.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 256 Broadway, remains open day and evening all Summer. Instructions private. Ladies receive special attention. Rooms the coolest in the City.

AMER. SCHOOL INST.,—FOUNDED 1855.—A reliable Educational Bureau, to aid school officers, principals and others, who want well-qualified teachers; to represent successful teachers who seek positions; to give parents information of good schools. Sixteen years have proved its efficiency. Reference made to the highest educational authorities. Explanatory circulars sent for stamp. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, No. 14 Bond-st., New-York.

A FIRST-CLASS SEMINARY FOR BOTH SEXES—Board, furnished room, tuition, penmanship, washing, fuel, gymnastics, $200 per year; railroad communication is now open direct from New-York and Philadelphia to the seminary. Address T. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 18. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

MISS H. E. CALHOUN'S FAMILY Boarding-school for young ladies, Cheshire, Conn., (near New-Haven,) reopens April 26. Thorough instruction in English, French, Latin, Music, &c.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-school for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

COAL.

COAL! COAL $7.—TO THE PUBLIC—Those "raising their season", coal miners prices, apply PEOPLE'S COAL ASSOCIATION, office No. 208 Broadway. Immediate application secures coal lowest possible prices.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OPEN
ON MONDAY, APRIL 24,
GREAT BARGAINS IN SILKS,
BLACK AND GRAY STRIPES, 80c. PER YARD.
MEDIUM COLORED STRIPED SILKS, 87½c.
$1 12½ AND $1 25 PER YARD.
BRAILLE STRIPED SILKS, EXTRA QUALITY, $1 50 PER YARD.
COLORED CHECK SILKS, $1, $1 25 AND $1 50 PER YARD.
GAUZE DE CHAMBERY,
IN DESIRABLE SHADES, $1 87½c.
FULL LINE OF PLAIN SILKS, IN COLORS SUITABLE FOR DAY AND EVENING WEAR, AT $1 25.
BLACK SILKS, IN ALL THE BEST MAKES, AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
ALSO, A SPLENDID STOCK OF INDIA CAMELS HAIR SHAWLS, JUST RECEIVED, AT MUCH BELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION.
PURCHASERS AND STRANGERS ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO EXAMINE.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
ON MONDAY, APRIL 24,
WILL ADD TO THEIR POPULAR DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENTS
FULL ASSORTMENT OF FIGURED FRENCH ORGANDIES, AT 50c. PER YARD.
AN ELEGANT LINE OF FRENCH FIGURED AND STRIPED GRENADINES, ONLY 87½c. PER YARD.
FIGURED LINEN LAWNS, AT 25c. PER YARD.
20 CASES OF GOATS' HAIR POPLINS, IN FINE LUSTRES, 25c. PER YARD.
20 CASES OF SILK WEFT MOHAIRS, A NOVELTY FOR SUITS, SUMMER AND WINTER.
IN GREAT VARIETY,
MOURNING GOODS IN EVERY FABRIC, SUITABLE FOR DEEP AND SECOND MOURNING, AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
ALSO,
IRISH POPLINS, SERGES, PONGEES, SATIN DU CHENE, EPINGLINES, AND OTHER NEW GOODS.
CHOICE STYLES OF GOODS, AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.
ALSO,
MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS, AT LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OFFER
ON MONDAY, APRIL 24,
A LARGE IimportATION OF LINEN GOODS.
ALSO,
SEVERAL CASES OF SHEETINGS AND DAMASKS, BOUGHT LAST WEEK IN THIS MARKET, AT MUCH UNDER COST OF IMPORTATION.
CASES OF 10-4 LINEN SHEETINGS, AT 62½c. PER YARD.
CASES OF BARNESLEY SHEETINGS, AT 31, FORMERLY $1 25.
CASES OF BLEACH BARNESLEY SHEETINGS, EXTRA HEAVY, AT 37, FORMERLY $1 50.
A LARGE LOT OF 5-4 DAMASKS, FROM 62½c. TO THE FINEST GOODS IMPORTED.
2 CASES OF EXTRA DAMASK CLOTHS (NEW PATTERNS) WITH NAPKINS TO MATCH.
100 NAPKINS, FROM $2 PER DOZEN UPWARD.
HUCK TOWELS, FROM $1 50 PER DOZEN UPWARD.
DAMASK AND TOWELS, IN EVERY WIDTH, FROM 25c.
ALL THESE GOODS, IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR OUR RETAIL SALES, FROM HENDERSON & CO.'S BEFAST—VERY FINE GOODS.
COMMERCE IN SHEETINGS AND SHEETINGS, IN EVERY WELL-KNOWN BRAND BY THE YARD, AT PACKAGE PRICES.
PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED, AND WILL OPEN
ON MONDAY, APRIL 24,
SEVERAL CASES OF
INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,
IN PLAIN AND FILLED CENTRES, AND IN EXQUISITE DESIGNS AND COLORINGS, AT EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.
TEN CASES OF
LLAMA LACE SHAWLS,
THE HANDSOMEST IMPORTED THIS SEASON, IN RECHERCHE DESIGNS, AND AT POPULAR PRICES.
OTTOMAN STRIPED SHAWLS,
OF GREAT BEAUTY, BRILLIANT AND SUBDUED COLORS, FROM $75 UPWARD.
DOMESTIC SHAWLS,
IN GREAT VARIETY, SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON, FROM $4 UPWARD.
THE LARGEST, HANDSOMEST AND CHEAPEST ASSORTMENT TO BE FOUND IN THIS CITY.

JACKSON'S,
BROADWAY and WAVERLY-PLACE.
LUBIN'S FABRICS,
FROM THE LATE AUCTIONS.
BORDAINES, PARISIENNE AND TAMISE, 31, WORTH $1 PER YARD.
IRON GRENADINES, 25c. per yard, worth $1.
A SPLENDID CHANCE FOR REAL BARGAINS.
CALL AND EXAMINE.

SILK DEPARTMENT,
BROADWAY SECTION.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, APRIL 24,
AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES,
AN UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF BLACK SILKS AND HALF MOURNING SILKS, WHICH ARE HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.
200 PIECES (A RECENT IMPORTATION) OF STRIPED GRISAILLES JAPANESE SILKS, VERY MUCH IN DEMAND, 65c. PER YARD.
A FULL LINE OF BROCHE AND LIGHT TAN GROUND GRISAILLES, STRIPES WIDE, $1 AND $1 25 PER YARD.
BLACK AND COLORED TRIMMING VELVETS, IN ALL OF THE LEADING SHADES, AT PRICES VERY MUCH LESS THAN THOSE OF LAST SEASON.
TARTAN SILK VELVETS, IN LEADING CLANS, $2 PER YARD; VALUE, $4.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

LADIES,
It is a constant complaint among those who have traveled in Europe, that they cannot obtain an Alpaca which would wear like those purchased in the Old Country. Such goods are not brought here, but instead of them we have a fabric made of cotton. The American market, to look cheap under the Tariff, is made lighter and weight produced by cotton, and more by hot pressing. You cannot tell it for Alpaca until you have worn it a few days, when it will shrink and show you, and on a retailer's shelf it is entirely to be distinguished from Alpaca; but they are scarcely out of the dress goods before the color is lost, and the fabric is not such complete as this may seem. In the

DIAMOND D MOHAIRS

You are offered the best Alpaca made in Great Britain. They only cost a few cents more than the cotton fabric but immeasurably better in quality. Made of the best wool, they cannot lose their luster. There is no dressing in them, and they will not crease. Water will not injure them, and they may be sponged if that suits you.
Observe the trade-mark and see that you get the right goods. Try this, and you will find that for once you have a handsome dress that will remain handsome.

THOMAS TWEED & CO.,
NO. 78 BROADWAY,
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, APRIL 24,
A SPLENDID FIT OF
STRIPED AND CHECKED SILK,
IN ALL THE NEW DESIGNS,
FROM $ UPWARD.
JAPANESE SILKS, IN EVERY STYLE, FROM 62½c. PER YARD UPWARD.
BLACK SILK, $1 25, $1 37½ AND $1 50, UP TO THE FINEST IMPORTED, AT VERY LOW PRICES.
WHITE GOODS
IN ALL THE MOST DESIRABLE FABRICS, INCLUDING ORGANDIES, MANSELINE, VICTORIA LORNES, JACONETS AND CAMBRICS, FROM 12½c. PER YARD UPWARD.
IN ALL THE NEW STYLES.
LINEN FOR SUITS,
IN ALL THE NEW SHADES.
GREAT BARGAINS IN EMBROIDERIES.
HOSIERY AND UNDER-WEAR
IN ALL THE MOST DESIRABLE MAKES, AT PRICES AS POPULAR AS THE PERINOT KID GLOVES AT REDUCED PRICES.
AN INSPECTION SOLICITED.
THOMAS TWEED & CO.

A MILLION
DOLLARS WORTH OF
MOURNING GOODS,
all selected with the greatest care and purchased much below their value, will be disposed of at a small advance on the cost, and in quantities to suit purchasers.
JACKSON'S,
BROADWAY AND WAVERLY-PLACE.

DRY GOODS.

Altman Bros. & Co.,
6TH-AV., NEAR 21ST-ST.,
WILL OPEN
FOR THE WEEK, COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 24,
the following
NEW CHOICE GOODS,
AT THE MOST ATTRACTIVE PRICES
ever offered
IN THIS CITY.
FULL LINE OF DRESS GOODS
IN ALL THE NEW COLORS AT 50c.
ONE LOT DO. DO. at 25c.
FINE DRESS POPLINS, NEW COLORS, 50c.
FINE CHAMBERETTA LUSTRES IN ALL THE NEW SHADES, 62c.
BLACK GRENADINES,
25 CENTS AND UPWARD.
SILK PONGEES.
SILK POPLIN.
WIDE IRISH POPLINS,
62½c. and $1 12½ per yard.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS CALLED TO OUR LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
DRESS SILKS,
WHICH WILL BE OFFERED AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
One lot 24-inch BLACK SILK, suitable for Grisaille Under-skirts at 50c.
One lot BLACK SILKS, superior quality, 22 inches wide, at $1 75.
One case BLACK SILK, wide finish, worth at least $2 25, for $1 87½.
PORSON'S, BONNET'S AND ALL THE CELEBRATED MAKES, LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY.
A new invoice of colored DRESS SILKS just opened.
WE ARE ENABLED TO OFFER EXTRA INDUCEMENTS FOR THE COMING WEEK IN OUR EMBROIDERY, LACE, TRIMMING AND HOSIERY DEPARTMENTS.
GREAT BARGAINS IN OUR HOSIERY DEPARTMENTS.
MISSES' REAL KIDS IN FANCY STYLES WILL BE OPENED MONDAY MORNING AT LOW FIGURES.
ONE CASE OF LADIES' FANCY D. B. KIDS AT 50c. PAIR, ONE CASE REAL KIDS, IN ALL THE DESIRABLE SHADES, EMBROIDERED, $1 50.
LADIES'
NEW
SPRING SUITS
and
UNDER-CLOTHING.
ELEGANT SPRING COSTUMES IN ALL THE NEW SPRING COLORS,
IN ONE, TWO AND THREE SHADES OF COLORINGS,
At $20, $25, $30 and $35.
LAWN AND LINEN WALKING AND TRAVELING SUITS, IN WHITE, BUFF, GRAY, YELLOW AND BROWN, IN ONE, TWO, THREE AND FOUR SHADES OF COLORINGS, MADE UP IN THE MOST ELABORATE MANNER.
AT $8, $9, $7, $6, $10, $12, $14, $15, $18.
ALSO FINE WHITE PIQUE SWISS AND GRENADINE SUITS,
Made up in the most attractive manner and at our usually LOW PRICES.
ALSO,
LADIES' MORNING ROBES AND WRAPPERS, in Lawn, Linen, Pique, Percale and Cambric.
LARGE ASSORTMENT FROM $1 75 and upward.
LADIES' FINE MUSLIN CHEMISES at $1.
LADIES' FINE CHEMISES, best Androscoggin, trimmed with inserting and ruffle, $1 25.
LADIES' FINE CHEMISES, FRENCH BOSOMS, nine rows of needle-work inserting, trimmed with ruffle, best Wamsutta muslin, worth $2 50, $1 75.
LADIES' ELEGANT CHEMISES, TRIMMED WITH BANDS OF EMBROIDERY, with tucks between, best Union Mills muslin, worth $2 75, at $2.
A complete assortment of FINE FRENCH CAMBRICS AND LINEN CHEMISES made in the most ELABORATE MANNER,
AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES.
LADIES' NIGHT-ROBES OF MASONVILLE MUSLIN, yoke tucked with ruffle, 54 inches long, at $50.
LADIES' NIGHT-ROBES, ANDROSCOGGIN MUSLIN, yoke back and front, 54 inches long, $1.
LADIES' NIGHT-ROBES, trimmed with lace edging, $1 50.
LADIES' NIGHT-ROBES, yoke tucked back and front, $1 50.
LADIES' WALKING-SKIRTS, Masonville muslin, nine tucks and hems, at 75c.
ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' WALKING, TRAIL AND UNDER-SKIRTS, NIGHT-ROBES, CHEMISES, DRAWERS, &c., &c.
MADE UP IN THE MOST ELABORATE MANNER,
AT ASTONISHING LOW PRICES.
An inspection of the above will convince all of our ability to
UNDERSELL ANY HOUSE IN THE CITY.
After a careful selection of over two months we have completed and will be able to exhibit one of the most attractive and largest assortments of
PARASOLS,
SUN AND RAIN UMBRELLAS
FOR LADIES, GENTS AND MISSES,
at our usual popular prices.
PARASOLS, large size, linen, from 25c. to 75c.
PARASOLS, linen-lined, all colors, $1 25.
PARASOLS, Pongee, lined, all colors, $1 50.
PARASOLS, Silk Pongee, lined silk, all colors, $2 50.
PARASOLS, real Pongee, bound and lined, all colors, $3 50.
PARASOLS, white silk for parasol covers, large size, $3 50.
PARASOLS, Pongee, with ruffle, large size, $3 50.
PARASOLS, silk gros grain, with three ruffles, $3 50.
PARASOLS, silk serge, large size, bound with heavy satin four inches deep, ivory handles and tips, $5.
MISSES' SILK PARASOLS, all colors, 50c.
SUN UMBRELLAS, large, all boiled, $1 25.
SUN UMBRELLAS, large, lined, all colors, $2 50.
FINE ALPACA UMBRELLAS, worth $7, selling at $4 50.
SILK UMBRELLAS, EXTRA QUALITY, ALL BOILED, VARIOUS STYLE HANDLES, FROM $4 UPWARD.
IMMENSE PREPARATIONS HAVING BEEN MADE THROUGHOUT OUR ENTIRE STOCK, WE RESPECTFULLY INVITE THE PUBLIC TO CALL AND EXAMINE.
ALTMAN BROS. & CO.,
NOS. 21 AND 23 6TH-AV.

DRY GOODS.

AT JACKSON'S,
BROADWAY and WAVERLY-PLACE.
BLACK SILKS,
at $1 25, $1 37½, $1 50, $1 75, $1 87½, $2, $2 25, $2 50, $2 75, $3, &c.
STRIPE SILKS from $1 to $1 75 per yard.
JAPANESE SILKS, 87½c., 90c., and $1.
STEEL POPLINS FOR TRAVELING SUITS.
COMPLETE SUITS AND BONNETS FOR MOURNING READY-MADE.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
ARE OFFERING
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN
LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN'S READY-MADE SUITS, EMBROIDERED AND BRAIDED CLOAKS, SACKS, &c.
LADIES' AND MISSES' UNDER-WEAR OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
CHAMPION WARNORES, &c.
BOYS' READY-MADE SUITS, OVERCOATS, &c., AT $6 EACH AND UPWARD.
TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED LEGHORN, STRAW AND CHIP BONNETS, FLOWER HATS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, &c., IN GREAT VARIETY.
PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

THOMAS TWEED & CO.,
NO. 78 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH STS.,
will open on MONDAY, April 24, an elegant assortment of
DRESS GOODS
in all the latest novelties, at unprecedented low prices, from recent auction sales.
PARIS BRILLIANTINES, POPLIN GRISAILLE, SILK CHAIN TAFFETAS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, POPLINS, SERGES, AMURES, DIAGONALS, ETC.
LINES, ORIENTALS,
in all the newest and most beautiful shades.
SILK CHAIN TAFFETAS at 62½c., 75c. and $1.
PARIS GRENE POPLIN, a yard wide, 62c. and 50c.
One-half their value.
ENGLISH DRESS GOODS
in every variety, at 19½c., 25c., 37½c. and 50c.
INCLUDING SERGES, PONGEES, GRENE, MOHAIR, and all the most desirable materials FOR SUITS.
We invite special attention to our
MOURNING GOODS,
which is replete with all the newest and most desirable fabrics, including
PARISIAN CLOTHS, HENRIETTA AND CRETONNE CLOTHS ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOMBAZINES.
THREE AND EMPRESS CLOTHS, CHALEY'S BRILLIANTINES, ALPACAS AND MOHAIRS.
IRON GRENADINES, at 37½c., 50c., 62½c. and 75c., to the finest imported.
An inspection of the above goods is respectfully solicited, which will be unequaled in price or quality.
THOMAS TWEED & CO.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL EXHIBIT ON MONDAY, APRIL 24,
A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF
REAL POINTS GAZE COLLARS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, BARBES, COIFFURES,
SCARFS, SHAWLS, ETC.
BLACK LLAMA SACKS, SHAWLS, PALETOTS, DRESSES, UMBRELLAS,
IN NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS,
FURS, RECHERCHE.
BLACK CHANTILLY DRESSES, LACES, SHAWLS, PALETOTS,
ROBES, VEILS, BARBES, &c.
A SUPERB ASSORTMENT OF
BLACK AND WHITE TRIMMING LACES
IN EVERY VARIETY.
REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S,
NO. 624 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 12TH-ST.,
CORSETS, SKIRTS AND TOURNOURS.
CORSETS A SPECIALTY.
Most elegant shapes and styles, our own importation, just opening.
CORSETS TO SUIT EVERY STYLE OF FIGURE, OR TO ORDER,
AND A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.
CHILDREN'S CORSETS, WAISTS, SHOULDER-BRACES; NURSING CORSETS.
ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, RIDING-BELTS, SKIRTS AND TOURNOURS.
In hair-cloth and every other variety, and latest styles, at most reasonable prices. Also, selling off at a great sacrifice the balance, about 200 dozen, of elegantly-shaped real French Corsets. Received last Fall from store No. 765 Broadway, near 9th-st.
HAIR! HAIR!
SHAW'S PATENT HAIR SWITCHES, $1, AND CHIGNONS, equal to human hair, can be combed, brushed and dressed over.
HUMAN HAIR, cheapest in the country.
SWITCHES, one yard long, $8.
CURLS, $1 per set and upward.
Latest styles on hand. Ladies' own chignons dressed for 25 cents. Only depot, No. 482 Bowery, between Grand-st. and 4th-st.
After the 1st of May will be at
No. 422 Bowery.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

3 FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSES,
with all improvements and thoroughly built, FOR SALE, situated on the corner 6th-av. and Macomb-st., Brooklyn, two blocks from Prospect Park. These houses, $14,000; other two, $11,200 each; this property is located in the most desirable part of Brooklyn, commanding a fine view of the bay and harbor and Staten Island, and overlooking the City of Brooklyn and New-York; terms to suit. Apply on the premises, or at No. 58 Fort Green-place, Brooklyn.
S. VAN RENSSELAER CRUGER,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
NO. 12 GRAND-ST.
The management of estates a specialty. Rents, interest and dividends collected.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—FOR SALE IN this street, near the Erie Railway Ferry, the lease of a valuable property, now used for the coal and wood business, consisting of six full lots, with one of the best and most completely arranged yards in the City, and of long standing, a fine steam wood-cutting machine; two-story brick buildings cover the whole front; lease nine years to run on present rent with an option to renew for nine years. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HANDsome four-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, No. 249 East 60th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs.; it is elegantly finished throughout, and thoroughly supplied with furniture; possession given low. Apply at No. 244 East 60th-st., (next door,) or at coal-yard, foot of 34th-st., East River. J. H. LYON.

A VERY GOOD CHANCE TO SECURE a small house in 26th-st., near Lexington-av., four story, high stoop, brown-stone, 16.8x50.9; most conveniently arranged, and in excellent order; price, with furniture, $8,000. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

$17,000.—A FOUR-STORY AND GARLISH-BASEMENT brick house, 21.8x46.9, with the rent of lot extra width, for sale in 31st-st., between 4th and Lexington-avs. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

THIRTY-NINTH-ST.—A FINE FULLsized high-stoop house in this street for sale, a few doors from Madison-av.; four story, brown stone, in excellent order. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN 3D-ST., NEAR 8TH-AV., 50 feet; also, 25d-st., 25x18 feet; new and well built; lots, 100 feet; price reasonable. Also, a revised list of houses for sale. V. H. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST.—FOR SALE, IN this favorite street, an extra-wide house, with a fine stable in rear, brown stone, four story, high stoop, a short distance from Madison-av. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP BRICK house, 18.9x50.6.9, in 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., with gas fixtures, $17,000. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

AT A BARGAIN IS SOLD AT ONCE—IF taken will be rented, the elegant brown-stone house, 45th-st., fourth from 5th-av., east, 25x92; lot 100 feet. S. EDDY, No. 191 Broadway, office Brooklyn Insurance Company.

THIRTY-NINTH-ST.—WE OFFER IN this street, between 5th and 6th avs., a 25 foot four-story brown-stone stoop house. This house can be bought at a reasonable price. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

FORTY-FIRST-ST.—AN EXCELLENT high-stoop house near 5th-av., 22x50 feet, for sale. Permits of FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

NO. 128 EAST 21ST-ST.—THE MOST complete brick house in New-York, for sale. HATCH & RIKER, No. 1,393 Broadway.

LOTS—TWO FINE BUILDING LOTS ON 4th-av., near 23d-st.; no rock; level grade; terms easy. ROBERT F. MEEKS, No. 30 Cedar-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

BEDFORD-AV.—$4,000—SPLENDID LOCATION; house and lot, eight rooms; modern improvements; perfect order; terms easy. H. OLD-FIELD, owner, No. 188 Bedford-av., Brooklyn.

STEAMBOATS.

CHANGE OF PIER OF THE ALBANY AND TROY STEAMERS.—Pier No. 9 North River, foot of Vesey-st., one block below Debrosses-street Jersey Ferry. Fare only 50 cents; berths, 50 cents; state rooms, $1. Connecting with all the railroads at Albany and Troy for the West and North every evening at 6 o'clock.
The old, popular, long-established Evening Line.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon every day, (Sunday excepted.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peckslip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

EXCURSIONS.

NEW-YORK TO SCOTLAND, SWEDEN, Norway, and Denmark, on June 1, round trip $100, currency. Applications received until May 1. AUGUST PETERSSON, Manager, 8 Bowling-green.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

144 LOTS,
SITUATED ON
GRAND BOULEVARD,
123d, 124th and 125th sts., and 10th-av.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, E. R. WILKINS & CO.
Will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1871,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the two entire blocks bounded by Grand Boulevard, 123d-st., 124th, 125th sts.; also, entire front on west side of the Boulevard, making
FORTY-FOUR BOULEVARD FRONTS.
The above described property is as beautifully located as any property on New-York Island, has a remarkably fine river view, high ground; sandy soil, and free from rock. The above-described property will be offered at auction by order of Alvin Higgins, Esq., and we are instructed to state that every lot put up will be absolutely sold.
Terms of sale liberal.
Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

SUPREME COURT SALE—IN PARTITION.—Of valuable improved and unimproved
CITY PROPERTY.
ROBERTS & McGUIRE, Auctioneers, will sell on THURSDAY, April 27, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under direction of James M. Sweeney, Esq., Referee:
The two-story, attic and basement brick house and lot No. 198 Prince-st.
No. 60 MOTT-STREET.—On this lot there is a four-story and basement brick house in front, and a five-story and cellar brick house in rear.
No. 152 Hester-street, corner of Mulberry-st.—On this lot is a three-story brick front building, now rented for $1,600 per annum.
No. 154 Hester-street, adjoining the above.—On this lot is a three-story brick front building, now rented for $1,200 per annum.
SIXTY-THIRD-STREET.—One lot, 25x100, south side, between 4th and Lexington avs.
EAST HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET.—Four lots, north side, between 3d and 4th avs.
Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. Maps at the auctioneer's office, No. 37 Cedar-st.
BELL P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.
By order of
WILLIAM M. TWEED, ESQ.
Commissioner of Public Works.
Will be sold at public auction, on FRIDAY, April 28, 1871, at 10 A. M., at the Vestibule of the City Hall, City of New-York, all BUILDINGS and PARTS of BUILDINGS as taken by the Commissioner of Materials and Assessors, pursuant to the Supreme Court for the widening of Robinson-st., from Church to West-st., in the City of New-York, which said buildings and parts of buildings are laid down on a certain map now on exhibition at the office of the undersigned, in the Sheetings.
For further particulars apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 6 Beach-st.
WILLIAM M. LEVY, Auctioneer.

BY WYCKOFF & LITTLE—TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1871,
At 12 M., at the Exchange sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of
DESIRABLE DWELLINGS AND VACANT LOTS.
THIRD-AVENUE, (No. 772, corner of Twenty-third-street)—The three-story frame dwelling and store, 20 feet 10 inches by 50 feet 6 inches deep; built in 1869.
TOMPKINS-AVENUE, (Nos. 40, 42 and 44)—Three desirable frame dwellings, each three-story, basement and cupola frame, 18x60, lots 100, filled in; nine rooms, and all modern improvements.
HOUSTON-AVENUE, (Nos. 1 and 3)—Five lots, 25x100.
TREMONT-AVENUE, (corner Witherspoon)—Five lots, 20x100; also, a gore in rear of above, about 8x14.
These lots are very desirable, and command a fine view.
Maps now ready at auctioneer's office, No. 226 Montague-st.

STORES, &C. TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

THE MANSION HOUSE AT YONKERS, on the Hudson, to let.—This favorable house is now in complete order and situated on Broadway, a pleasant distance from the railroad depot; contains about forty rooms; also barn and stable, with one acre of ground; the surroundings are unexceptionable, and altogether offers a desirable opportunity for establishing a first-class hotel, and will be leased on favorable terms to a responsible party. Further particulars of WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

TO LET—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, A spacious room, light and airy, on second floor; also a small room, on third floor, suitable for office or light business. Inquire on the premises, No. 676 Broadway, opposite Grand Central Hotel.

TO RENT WITH STEAM POWER FOR manufacturing purposes, buildings Nos. 175 and 177 Hester-st., and No. 220 East 42d-st.; will be arranged to suit tenants. Apply on premises or at S. T. & H. T. MEYER, No. 81 Walker-st.

TO RENT—VERY LOW, THE ELEGANT marble store and basement, No. 31 Walker-st., 50x100; will be divided to suit applicants, or apportioned with offices. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—PART OF BASEMENT OFFICE No. 14 Pine-st.; also dark room, suitable for insurance broker, &c. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE STORE AND basements No. 66 Liberty-st., one door east of Broadway, adjoining Mutual Life Building. P. B. ELLIOTT, No. 4 Hanover-st.

TO LEASE—THE OFFICES (THE WHOLE OR part) now occupied by the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, Nos. 12 and 14, Wall-st. Apply on the premises.

VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES TO LET—In building No. 50 Beaver-st., running through to Pearl. Apply to JANITOR.

TO LET—A NEW STORE AND BASEMENT, 75x18 feet, together or separate. Inquire of EDMONS & UNBEKANT, No. 70 Catharine-st.

GOOD OFFICES TO LET—NO. 42 CEDAR-ST. Apply to janitor, in attic story.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT IN THE NINTH WARD—Part of a house suitable for a small private family. Address M. O., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES TO TRAVEL AS companion with a lady; either in this country or abroad, or would act as governess and take entire charge of a child; highest testimonials as to capability and social position can be furnished. The advertiser is fully competent to fulfill every requirement necessary in a family of refinement, and by the faithful performance of her duties hop a to render entire satisfaction. Address Miss L., No. 204 Grand-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY, A SITUATION as nurse and companion to an invalid lady; would assist in housekeeping; have been accustomed to family sewing; best reference given. Call or address Mrs. HILL, No. 71 Irving-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, by an American widow lady of refinement and highest respectability, in a first-class family; unexceptionable references. Address H. S., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, two girls lately landed; will be furnished with excellent situations, in families or hotels, without delay, by applying at CARPENTER'S Employment Agency, No. 153 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

FIFTEEN STOUT BOYS WANTED AT No. 16 Cortlandt-st., (upstairs;) wages $1 per week. Apply on Monday at 8 o'clock A. M.

SALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GENTLEman and wife, without children, to take charge of a residence during the Summer months; good references, and an assurance that everything will be kept in perfect order. Address RELIABLE, Box No. 181 *Times* Office, stating where an interview can be had.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a competent man; thoroughly understands his business; had excellent recommend. Call or address, for two days, T. M., stable, No. 35 East 27th-st., in the yard.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COURIER or traveling servant by a German well acquainted with the European watering-places; best of City references. Address A. A., No. 153 West 23d-st., Box No. 11, Up-town Advertisement Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A COLORED man and wife; man as coachman, wife as plain cook or laundress, in a private family. Call at No. 47 Union-square, Nellison Gold Harness-store.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, by a married man; no incumbrance; has good City references. Call at his former employer's, No. 47 Union-square, harness-store.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, WITHout children, to take charge of a house for the Summer months; best of reference. Address J. E. T., Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant Englishman as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; has the best of City references. Call or address, No. 783 6th-av., over drug-store.

A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS HAD EXperience as a mercantile printer in Boston, desires a situation as
FOREMAN
IN A FIRST-CLASS MERCANTILE PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT in New-York City or vicinity. Address BASILE GUELFA, No. 301 West 28th-st., New-York City.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—RELIABLE AND EFFICIENT agents in all the principal towns where the Manhattan Life Insurance Company is not represented. Address the Company, with reference, No. 156 and 158 Broadway, New-York.

ALL EXPERIENCED SERVANTS, all girls lately landed, will be furnished with excellent situations, in families or hotels, without delay, by applying at CARPENTER'S Employment Agency, No. 153 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

FIFTEEN STOUT BOYS WANTED AT No. 16 Cortlandt-st., (upstairs;) wages $1 per week. Apply on Monday at 8 o'clock A. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
SPRING SEASON OF TWO SUBSCRIPTION NIGHTS, COMMENCING MONDAY, MAY 1.
MR. L. ABBITZ has the honor to announce a short and brilliant season of GRAND ITALIAN OPERA, with a combination of artists of the highest talent and reputation.
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
The eminent and favorite American Prima Donna,
Mme. AGATHA STATES,
the distinguished contralto,
Signora FREDERICI, Soprano Leggiero.
Signora LAURA BIMELA,
Prima Contralto from La Scala, Milan.
Signor GIUSEPPE VILLANI,
A Tenore di Forza of the greatest celebrity.
Signor ENRICO CARUSELLI, Tenore di Grazia.
Signor ORIANDINI, BEINA, LAURENCE, SUSINNI and BACHELLI, Baritone and Basso.
Signor NICOLAO, Conductor.
REPERTOIRE—Sicilian Vespers, Faust, Poliuto, Rigoletto, Martha, Crispino, Ballo in Maschera, Robert le Diable and Semiramide.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR TEN NIGHTS.
Private boxes from $100 to $150; parquette and balcony, $50. The subscription will open at the box office of the Academy, MONDAY, April 24, at 9 A. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MARIE SEEBACH,
CLOSE OF THE SEEBACH DRAMATIC SEASON IN AMERICA.
WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS, April 26 and 28.
Admission to all parts of the Academy, 50 cents; reserved seats in parquet, dress circle and second-tier boxes, $1; family circle, 75 cents; private boxes, four seats, $5; family circle, 50 cents.
The Director respectfully announces the LAST TWO NIGHTS of Mme. MARIE SEEBACH in AMERICA, which will close one of the MOST REMARKABLE DRAMATIC SEASONS in this country, consisting of over 100 representations in a period of seven months.
To give an opportunity to the entire public to witness this great artist before her departure the Director has adopted for these two last evenings the ABOVE SCALE OF PRICES.
WEDNESDAY, April 26, will be presented ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR, SEEBACH as ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR, VENETA, BOUILLON.
FRIDAY EVENING, April 28—BENEFIT and LAST APPEARANCE of MARIE SEEBACH in her grand role of MARY STUART. VENETA, ELIZABETH.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
IMMEDIATE AND ATTRACTIVE SUCCESS of Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY'S ORIGINAL DRAMA,
entitled
HORIGAN,
presented with complete scenic and panoramic effects. A complete cast, including
G. L. FOX and Miss AGNES ETHEL.
Matinees every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, commencing at 2 o'clock.
Seats secured six days in advance.

ARTISTS' ASSOCIATION PALETTE.
The next notice of the Association will take place on MONDAY, the 24th, at the Alton Hall, Nos. 19 and 21 4th-st., (ex. Marble-place.)

DWELLINGS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT
BY
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st.
Branch Office No. 35 East 17th-st.,
Union-square.

Clinton-place	$2,000	West 20th-st	$1,200
Clin

RENTS IN BROOKLYN.

Important Hints for Housekeepers—The Supply of Houses Exceeding the Demand—Illustrations of Depreciation of Property—Some of the Causes—Rapid Transit an Imperative Necessity.

It may appear to be rather late in the season to offer advice to persons who may be in search of tenements wherein to stow themselves and their household goods during the ensuing year, for by this time it is usual for those who contemplate moving to secure a habitation, or, at least, decide upon their future destiny in this respect. But it would seem that a very large number of the moving population of Brooklyn are, even at this late day, undecided where to go, so numerous are the attractions presented on almost every hand. It would be well for some of those long-time residents of Tax and Ring ridden Gotham, to cross the ferry and see what splendid bargains are offered them in the way of houses, at rents more than fifty per cent. less than they are compelled to pay in New-York. The columns of the daily papers of Brooklyn are teeming with advertisements of houses to let; the house agents have their books loaded down with descriptions of desirable property, and the fronts of houses on almost every street bear the notice of "To let." Still, house-hunters go about the streets unsatisfied.

THE CAUSE.

The cause of this glut of houses is easily explained. The war of the rebellion caused a suspension of building operations all over the city, so that by the close of the war the demand was greatly in excess of the supply. The high prices of labor and materials served to retard the improvement of property, and from 1865 to 1869 comparatively few new buildings were erected, and rents rose to enormous figures, greatly enriching the owners of houses. These high rents gave an impetus to building, and real estate speculations served to enhance the rise of all desirable unimproved property. Whole blocks of houses of various classes were put up, and employment was given to mechanics almost without stint. Thus building progressed, favored by speculations and by the accommodations afforded by owners of unimproved property, until not only the heart of the city was pretty thoroughly built up, but all the out-lying wards were filled with desirable tenements. Thus the work went on from month to month, until last Spring it was perceived it was being overdone. Last year the enormous increase of taxes—eating up the substance of land-owners—induced many of them to offer terms to builders whereby the unimproved property could be built upon and thus assist in paying the expenses. The owner of a plot of ground would arrange with a builder to erect a block of houses, and give a mortgage for the land, trusting to the sale of the buildings, when completed, to reimburse both owner of land and houses. But these expectations have not been realized, and now property-owners find that there are more houses than there are tenants to occupy them, except at rents which will not pay even a fair interest upon the investment. There are houses now unoccupied, in every respect first-class, and with all the modern improvements, which would, if they were located in almost any part of New-York below Fifty-ninth-street, rent for from $4,000 to $5,000, for which the owners would be glad to get $1,800 rent. Many of these houses have cost from $30,000 to $40,000 to build, and could not be sold today for more than two-thirds these figures. The depreciation of property has been enormous, and many builders who have erected houses on speculation are swamped financially, while the owners of the land will have as much as they can do to secure the advances they have made. Such disastrous speculations as these may tend to retard building operations for a few years, but there is little doubt that there will be a sufficiency of houses for many years to come.

THE DEPRECIATION IN RENTS.

A glance at the lists in the hands of the real estate agents will be of interest. A three-story brick house with all improvements in Elliott-place, a most desirable location, is offered for $900 per annum; this house would have been eagerly taken three years ago for $1,200. A first-class brown-stone house on the Heights, with eleven rooms and every improvement, is offered for $1,400, and the owner would willingly take $1,300; three years ago he would have laughed to scorn any one who offered $2,000. A three-story frame house on the Heights, within ten minutes' walk of Wall-street Ferry, with twelve rooms, and all improvements, can be had for "only $1,000." In almost every street on the Heights are to be found desirable houses for from $1,000 to $1,200, which even last year were held at from $1,300 to $1,800. Within walking distance of the ferries, in excellent neighborhoods, rents of first-class houses range from $700 to $1,000, and many of these will most likely be unoccupied for the greater part of the Summer. Those who are willing to suffer the inconvenience of riding a short distance on the city cars can be accommodated with houses within half an hour's ride of the ferries for from $500 to $800 per annum. Two hundred two-story cottages with nine rooms each, one block from Fulton-avenue, and one hour to the ferry, are offered at from $130 to $240. All through the most desirable part of the Ninth, Twenty-second and Eighth Wards—not in the immediate vicinity of Prospect Park—rents range from $400 to $750. Even in that section of the city around the plaza of the Park, and on the western slope of the hill between Fifth and Ninth avenues, brown-stone houses, which last year rented for $1,000 to $1,500, can now be obtained for from $800 to $1,000, and the owners will be most obsequious in their attentions to a tenant. These illustrations will serve to show how rents have declined, and what golden opportunities there are for bargains in the way of desirable locations. Those who object to residences at considerable distances from the ferries, can suit their comfort and their purse within walking distance, and residents of New-York who may be groaning under the burdens of enormous rents can find in Brooklyn a home and a hearty welcome.

WILLIAMSBURG.

There is one section of the city which does not appear very desirable for a residence; still, even here there are many attractive places. The Eastern District (formerly known as Williamsburg) has suffered grievously by reason of the parsimony of the conductors of the ferries, but it is hoped that this burden will soon be lightened somewhat, and then this section will become prosperous. Houses in that locality are far cheaper than they are in the Western District, and very few landlords have the temerity to demand more than $800 to $1,000 for strictly first-class residences. The streets are all in good order, and are provided with gas and water mains and sewers, and thus part of the city is as well governed and protected as the other. Indeed, in many respects, a house in the Eastern District is more desirable than one in the Western, for the travel by the cars is not so great, and communication with the outskirts is more frequent. The finest class of dwellings here are in the Nineteenth Ward, though some very attractive residences are to be found in the Eighteenth and the Seventeenth Wards.

THE CAR ACCOMMODATION.

The miserable management of the great monopoly of Brooklyn—the Brooklyn City Railroad Company—detracts greatly from the prosperity of the city. This Company own eight lines of travel, the terminus of each of which is at Fulton Ferry. The cars, loaded down with passengers at morning and evening, have to be dragged up an incline of nearly a mile, and then, on four of the lines, up another incline of about the same distance; and by the time the cars reach the summit, the horses are nearly wearied out, and the patience of the passengers is exhausted. The accommodation is by no means equal to the demand, and it is only recently that the Company have manifested the least disposition to apply any remedy. They have now constructed turn-outs in the vicinity of the City Hall, whereon extra cars are placed; but even this was not done until it was made compulsory by the action of the city authorities. The Company have not only monopolized the streets, but have entirely appropriated the foot of Fulton-street, and still are not willing to accommodate the public. If they were more liberal in the running of their cars there is no doubt that property in the outskirts would be in greater demand. As it is there is a reluctance on the part of those who do business in New-York to live at such a distance from the ferry as necessitates a resort to the cars of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company. When the bridge is completed, and other means of rapid transit afforded, property in the outskirts will become desirable. Until then people will throng [illegible] the inconvenience of "doubling up," rather than take houses in the suburbs and spend two hours each day in hanging on to the straps of a railroad car.

THE TAXES.

The enormous taxes which are saddled upon Brooklyn property in consequence of a reckless administration of municipal affairs are rapidly ruining the city. The burdens are felt severely by property-owners, and no small share must be borne by the tenant population, though just now, with the very low rents, the landlords are compelled to carry the greater part of the load. This makes men, who would otherwise be liberal in improving and repairing their houses, reluctant to incur any additional expense, and moreover tends to affect the tenure of leases. Landlords are almost constantly in the market as sellers, and tenants are not permitted to rent longer than one year, because the owner does not wish to have a lien upon his property which may endanger its sale. Besides, owners are each year looking forward to a season when their houses will bring an increased price, and they will thus be repaid for their enormous outlays. The improved pavements which have been laid for the use of the wealthy, and which have been the source of so much profit to the Ring, have almost ruined property-owners, and led them to resist by legal measures the payment of the assessments. On some of the thoroughfares where the Nicolson has been laid, tenants are leaving the houses, preferring to remove to some neighborhood where their rest will not be disturbed nor the lives of their children endangered by reason of the race-course in the vicinity of their dwellings. Thus that which was claimed to be an improvement is a detriment to property, and assists in the general depreciation which has been so marked during the past year.

FURNITURE MOVING.

How to do it and How Not to do it—The Responsible and the Irresponsible Methods—Tariff of Charges for the 1st of May.

The number of movers on the 1st of May seems to increase annually. Some "old fogies" call moving a relic of barbarism, and believe that a man who changes his residence every year or two is little better than the Ishmaelite, or the Indian who habitually pulled up his stakes once a week; but still the changing goes on. Whether this annual upheaval of society is, on the whole, a good thing or not, it is now inevitable, and it is hence a satisfaction to be able to reflect that migration is getting to be a comparatively pleasant operation, and that the New-York nomad need no longer suffer the pangs of proprietary anxiety which have heretofore made him wish on each recurrence of that awful day that his only movables were a tent, a camp-kettle, a blanket and a bottle of fire-water, like those of his aboriginal prototype.

A great change has taken place in the methods of moving furniture during the last few years. The clumsy smasher who rolled and tumbled your cherished household goods into his tip-cart amid the crash of crockery and the scratching and grating of cabinet furniture, was then the best and only medium of transportation. To stand and watch his destructive energy in agony and silence as he banged mirrors against the door-posts, and jolted your sideboard merrily down the stone steps, was the inevitable. The only alternative, staying where you were, everybody knows to be out of the question when the mind has once been made up to move. Now, however, all is changed. In the place of the tip-cart we have real furniture-wagons, commodious, convenient, hung on springs—nay, painted red or blue, or both, and endowed perhaps with a name, painted in front—"Polly Brown," "The Shamrock," "The Jibbenainosay," or some similar appellation, indicating of itself that the proprietor is a man of taste and education, though, sometimes, alas, it proves not to be the case. Generally speaking, however, the proprietor, like his vehicle, is specially qualified for the work he is intended to do, and he will often move your furniture, as his sign sets forth, "carefully and with dispatch." A thousand of these vans may be seen standing at the street corners, with their independent owners standing waiting for a job, and the worst of them is a great improvement on the ancient system. By some large firms in the City, however, furniture-moving is carried to a much higher pitch than this—raised almost to the dignity of a profession, in fact. Some large firms are engaged in this business almost exclusively; one of them employs thirty wagons, and from forty to sixty men; the wagons of the best patterns, and the men humane of disposition, and skilled by long experience in the moving of furniture. When an order is left with one of these firms a number of vans sufficient for its execution repairs to the house indicated at the appointed time, each van accompanied by two or three movers, with tarpaulins and canvas to cover the furniture in case of rain, and with heaps of thick cloths and carpet to prevent the pieces from jostling and scratching each other when loaded. The furniture is then taken piece by piece from the house just as it stands, brought gently down stairs and steps, and compactly stowed in the drays, with a liberal allowance of old carpet, &c., for padding.

As soon as all is packed in and covered the train starts for the new house, and the freight is there carefully and patiently unloaded and distributed through the rooms and stories, according to the direction of the proprietor. If anything is broken or damaged the owners of the wagons make themselves responsible, and promptly make the damage good. This of course renders them specially assiduous to preserve everything from harm, and in the generality of cases houses full of furniture are moved literally without a scratch. This work is generally paid for by the load, so much for every load transported, but it is often the case that a householder, who wishes to avoid all trouble in the matter, arranges with the movers to do the whole job. He may then dismiss anxiety from his mind, leave his furniture distributed throughout a house in Eighth-street, where he has been living, and come from his business at night to find it distributed over another house in Forty-fifth-street, or, perhaps, at Jersey City, or on Staten Island, where he is going to spend the next year. Pianos, statuary, glass-ware, are all collected, and transported as if by magic, and distributed in a house miles away, and if anything is broken the mover makes himself legally responsible for the damage.

"Three removes," says *Poor Richard's Almanac*, "are as bad as a fire in the house." If FRANKLIN could revise his famous axioms in the light of the present day, he would be obliged, perforce, to leave that one out. Moving now is as easy as staying in the same place. It is as easy, that is to say, if one has the wherewithal to pay the bill. We do not get this gratis any more than other advantages of civilization. On the 1st of May we cannot get it without paying two prices—an illustration of the effect of demand on prices. There are two scales of prices for moving, and for each of them one gets no more and no less than the worth of his money. The gentlemen to be found on the street corners with their equipages will do moving in the City for $2 50 to $4 a load, but they do not make themselves responsible for injuries done, and sometimes knock property about in such a way that they could not pay for the resulting damage if they were sold up with all they owned. Hence persons with valuable furniture find it cheaper to employ some well-known firm at the usual price of $5 a load, guaranteed. On the 1st of May, as we have hinted, these prices are doubled invariably. New-York houses generally contain from three to six loads of furniture, some, of course, only two or two and a half loads, and some Fifth-avenue palaces seven or even ten loads. Where a house is taken by the job, the charge is a little more than it would be by the load, as the responsibility is a little greater.

On the 1st of May most of the moving is within the limits of the City, or from New-York to Brooklyn. In the City the price is about $10 per load. Furniture taken to Brooklyn on that day costs $15 per load, guaranteed. During this month of April a great many New-Yorkers are moving into the country—New-Jersey is the chief point of attraction this year—and large numbers of families have already moved and are moving thither. The ordinary rate for moving to Yorkville is $8 a load, damage guaranteed; to Harlem, $10; to Jersey City and Hoboken, $8; to Elizabeth and Bayside, $18; to Newark, Orange, Montclair and Rahway, $15; to Scotch Plains, $25; to Scarsdale and Plainfield, $30, and to other places the charges are proportional to distance. Four horses are attached to the drays, and the load crosses the ferries and is driven rapidly to its destination without unpacking or derangement of any kind. While the moving into New-Jersey has been uncommonly brisk thus far this year, the exodus up the Hudson has been correspondingly small. During the last few years many have been in the habit of moving their furniture up to Yonkers and Tarrytown, to spend the Summer there and move back in the Fall. This year there has been, for some reason, very little movement of that kind.

Orders already begin to come to the furniture-movers for services on the 1st of May, and before the time comes they will all be overloaded with work. Then the business will be dull till Autumn, and only reach its highest activity a year hence, when "moving day" comes back once again.

Discussion in an Insurance Association.

About fifty members of the Independent Life Insurance and Sick Benefit Association met last evening at Pythagoras Hall, corner of Canal-street and Bowery, for the transaction of important business. Mr. J. P. SOLOMON presided. Mr. SOLOMON said that the object for which the meeting had been called was to present the resignations of the directors. He then read formal resignations from Judge Cardozo, Judge Kivlin and Judge Reed, and Messrs. Russell, President of the Gold Exchange Bank, John W. Orr, William Beurneth, Ralph Moss and John Baldwin. He explained that the reasons which prompted these directors to give in their resignations were that H. A. APPELIUS, the German Superintendent of the New-York Life Insurance Company, under whose auspices they had organized, instead of laboring for the advancement of the interests of the Association, had devoted all his time and energy toward villifying and abusing the Hildise Bund, and through it the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. Mr. SOLOMON also tendered his resignation as President of the Association. Mr. SOLOMON put the question of acceptance of the resignations to the meeting, and a majority voted in favor of accepting them. He then left the chair, which was taken by Dr. LOWENTHAL, the Secretary, who subsequently tendered his resignation, and it was declared accepted.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

On the 18th inst., Gen. Dering, who commands the Twenty-first Brigade, proceeded to the armory of the Twenty-sixth Regiment, at Utica, for the purpose of disbanding the organization. The following officers were mustered out: Lieut.-Col. James F. Watson, Major John Peattie, Major Robert S. Dryer, Lieut. J. M. Oatley, Lieut. Ebenezer Thurston, Lieut. Alfred B. Thurston. The commanders of companies reported all ordnance stores, uniforms, &c., to Capt. R. B. Miller, Jr., designated by Gen. Dering to receive the same. The companies will for the present be under the immediate command of Gen. Dering, or some officer designated by him. These companies will be thoroughly drilled by some experienced person, designated for that purpose, and ere long we hope to see the regiment thoroughly reorganized, and more efficient than ever.

The repairs and improvements to the armory of the Zouave Cadets, or A Company, Tenth Regiment, at Albany, are nearly completed, and a grand reception is talked of, to which the lady friends of the members will be invited.

The following changes are announced in the Seventy-first Regiment: Lieut. Gilbert W. Knight, appointed on the Examining Board, vice Lieut. W. C. Dow, relieved at his own request. Commissioned—First Lieut. John R. Davenport. Discharged on expiration of service—Private Alfred Brooks, Company C. Expelled—Privates Bernard Sammon and John W. Mathews, of Company K. The following non-commissioned officers have passed examination and received warrants: Sergts. E. C. Imley, of E Company; H. S. Swift and A. W. Belknap, of F Company; Corps. W. D. Faris and G. F. Benedict, of F Company; Henry C. Ripley and David Graham, of G Company; T. C. Smith, J. E. Rogers and C. R. Beekman, of B Company, and A. W. Holbrook, of D Company.

Capt. Brown, of the Boston City Guard, Co. D, First Battalion of Infantry, has written to the commander of the Montgomery Light Guard, demanding the championship flag for his company, on the ground that the Montgomery Light Guard has forfeited it by refusing to drill for it without stakes of $500 a side. The Montgomery Guard have reconsidered their vote regarding the $500 stake, with the championship, and have voted to drill with the City Guards on any honorable terms, either with or without stakes.

The Twenty-fifth Regiment of Albany have decided to go to New-York on the 5th of June, the excursion lasting two days. One of the Captains, it is understood, is to be summoned before a board of officers for examination as to his qualifications.

The Eighty-fourth Regiment will parade in full-dress uniform, at the State Arsenal, corner Seventh-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, on Wednesday next. The line will be formed at 8 o'clock. The right and left wings assembled on Wednesday and Thursday evenings for drill and instruction. We notice Col. Conkling's name attached to the orders. Is he in command of his own regiment and the Second Brigade also?

The First Regiment will assemble at the State Arsenal, corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, in full uniform, on Friday evening next, for inspection and review.

The Army of the Potomac Association holds its next annual reunion in Boston, on the 12th of May next. The occasion will be one of interest to every soldier who belonged to the old Army of the Potomac. Among the public exercises will be an oration by Gov. Fancher, of Wisconsin, and a poem by Bret Harte. There will be a grand dinner at the Revere House, and a pleasant and inspiring gathering of comrades in the late war.

A new volunteer company is about being organized in Richmond, Va., and will be one of the most popular military organizations of the day. It will be called the "Pythian Rifles," and will be the only rifle company in Richmond.

An instruction class for recruits has been established in the Twenty-second Regiment. The class will comprise the existing company recruit squads, all recruits who may hereafter be admitted, and members who have, through absence, inattention, or otherwise, become deficient in drill and discipline—the latter to be selected from time to time by company commanders. The class will be placed under the control of the Adjutant, to instruct it in the school of the soldier and the principles of military discipline. He will be assisted by a commissioned officer, and two or more non-commissioned officers, to be hereafter designated. No member of the class will be permitted to parade or drill at any company or regimental drill or parade, except by special permission from head-quarters. As members of the class acquire the requisite proficiency in drill and discipline they will be assigned to their respective companies.

Company F, First Regiment, (Hawkins' Zouaves,) will give a calico sociable to-morrow evening, at their armory, No. 118 West Thirty-second-street, when military guests will appear in full uniform, instead of calico.

Major Hitchcock, of the "Erie Guard," or Ninth Regiment, has waited upon Gov. Claflin and obtained the usual official permission for that regiment to enter the State under arms on the 17th of June. He also waited upon Mayor Kent, of Charlestown, and declined the tender of a collation by that city, as arrangements for their entertainment had already been made.

The Board of Officers of the Twenty-second Regiment have decided to impose a fine of $3 for a single absence from drill or parade, and $5 for each offense when such absences are frequent.

The military fever seems to have broken out in Virginia, for a Richmond paper states that an organization of young colored citizens has been recently formed in that city, to be known under the name of the Richmond Zouaves. Forty-one members were enrolled at the first meeting, and a permanent organization of the command was looked for at an early date. A majority of the members are old soldiers, having seen service in the Confederate and Union armies during the war, and the company is expected to be a "crack" one.

Col. Porter, commanding the Twenty-second Regiment, announces that orders for a street parade of the regiment, in full-dress uniform, on or about May 17, will shortly be issued. Timely notice is thus given to prepare. The regiment will assemble at the armory, for battalion drill and inspection, as follows: On Friday next, in fatigue uniform, with knapsacks, (overcoats rolled;) on Friday, May 5, in full-dress uniform. Assembly on each occasion at 7¾ P. M. The following members have been expelled for neglect of duty and non-payment of fines: A Company, Privates Henry T. Cassidy and Charles H. Allen; G Company, Privates Alvah Chapman, James D'Hervilly and George H. Ennis; E Company, Private John Brennan.

In the Eighth Regiment, all members recruited since April 1, 1870, are to appear at the armory in fatigue uniform, with body-belt, on Wednesday evening, May 3, at 8 o'clock, and every Wednesday evening thereafter until further orders. Capt. William Green will take command of the recruit class. The First and Second Sergeants of the several companies will report to Capt. Green in turn. By this means an uniformity of drill will be secured and the appearance of the command greatly improved.

The closing drill of Company E, Forty-seventh Regiment, will occur on Wednesday next, when spectators will be admitted by ticket. After the drill there will probably be some promenade music, judging from the hints we have received.

In the Eleventh Regiment, it is announced that Lieut. C. J. Smith has been appointed adjutant; Capt. J. W. Scheu, assistant commissary, and R. E. Williams Assistant Surgeon. Lieut. Max Ebler is relieved from duty as Acting Adjutant. Orderly Sergt. J. Grabowsky, Company I, is appointed Commissary Sergeant, and Sergt. Brochardt, Company B, Color-bearer.

A suburban journal says that the members of the militia will rejoice (?) to learn that the Governor has decided to order the National Guard of the State to perform six days of camp duty some time during the Summer. They will probably wait until the order is issued before manifesting any glee.

The Seventy-first Regiment Veteran Association met on Friday last and celebrated their third anniversary, and the tenth anniversary of the regiment's departure for Washington, in 1861, by a dinner at the Hotel Brunswick. Among the invited guests were Major-Gens. McDowell and Ambrose E. Burnside, and Col. Harry Allen, of Providence. These latter gentlemen were attached to the Rhode Island regiment that made the famous march from Annapolis to the Junction. The Committee of Arrangements, consisting of Ex-Col. Charles H. Smith, Col. Harry Rockafeller and Capt. James A. Baker, admirably performed their duties. Previous to the dinner the Veterans held their annual meeting and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Colonel, Henry P. Martin; Lieutenant-Colonel, Chas. Henry Smith; Senior Major, William J. Coles; Junior Major, Oliver Libby; Adjutant, Harry Rockafeller; Engineer, E. A. Quintard; Quartermaster, Geo. W. Rosevelt; Commissary, James T. Sanford.

The following changes are announced in the Eighth Regiment: Elections—Capt. Joseph P. Davenport, C Company, vice Gisburne, resigned; First Lieut. George T. Fielding, C Company, vice Davenport, promoted; Second Lieut. Edw. E. Mulligan, I Company, vice Johnston, dismissed; Capt. William H. Heathcote, A Company, vice Kennedy, resigned. Appointment—Henry W. Clark, B Company, to be Sergeant Standard-bearer, vice James Shaw, resigned. Expulsion—August Merckle, Company K, for conduct unbecoming a soldier and a gentleman. Due notice will be given of the time for the full-dress parade. The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Officers is postponed to the second Monday in May.

It must be remembered that $6,000 was asked in the Legislature for the Seventy-ninth Regiment to replace uniforms expended in service during the war, and the bill was passed in both Houses, as also a bill for $33,000 for the Ninth Regiment, and a smaller one of $1,600 for the Sixth. We wonder how much of this money will really reach the regiments. The bill appropriating $150,000 for breech-loaders for the National Guard, has passed both Houses of the Legislature, and is probably another swindle, else it would not have passed.

Company H of the Thirteenth Regiment gave a concert and hop recently at the Brooklyn Arsenal for the benefit of one of the drummers who is in ill health and straitened circumstances. Of course the affair proved a success, for nearly the entire regiment was present, besides members from other organizations.

Among the innumerable bills passed by the Legislature was the one authorizing the formation of a military parade-ground. The Governor is expected to sign the bill, as it has been fathered by a junior member of the Ring.

On Friday next, a competitive drill will be had by Company K, Twenty-third Regiment, at the Brooklyn Arsenal, for a gold medal, to be awarded the best man. A social hop follows the military exercises.

The Fifty-fifth Regiment is tumbling to pieces since the German members paraded in the German Peace Festival, as the French members naturally feel annoyed that the old Garde Lafayette should be known as a German organization. Where is Col. Le Gal and his vivandières?

The officers of the Fifth Regiment will meet on Tuesday evening, at Irving Hall, at a banquet in celebration of the birthday of Jefferson, whose name the regiment bears.

The complimentary hop tendered to Drum-Major McKeever by the officers and members of the Eighth Regiment will take place at the armory to-morrow evening.

The Twelfth Regiment is ordered to assemble at the State Arsenal in full-dress uniform for battalion drill April 27. Assembly at 7¾ P. M. The field officers offer the following prizes for recruiting: First, a prize of $200 will be awarded to the company which, before the 1st of November next, shall be able to muster at least ten recruits, thoroughly uniformed and equipped, (full dress and fatigue,) in addition to those already enrolled, provided that it show a majority of recruits over any other competing company; second, the company showing at the time specified the next number of recruits, thoroughly uniformed and equipped, (at least seven however being required,) will receive a prize of $100. The following non-commissioned officers, having passed the Board of Examination, have been granted warrants, viz.: Sergts. David H. Ackerman and Bernard McGowan, Company G; Wm. D. Ivans, Company F, and Corp. Charles H. Schebel, Company K.

The third anniversary of the "Old Guard" was held last night at their room, No. 907 Broadway. Major G. W. McLean presided, and the company sat down to a fine collation, after the discussion of which toasts were in order. The principal one, "The Day we Celebrate," was offered by the President, and suitably responded to by Mr. Henriches. Several other toasts followed, and were appropriately honored.

Respiration and Ventilation—Lecture by Prof. Silliman.

The last but one of the series of free lectures given under the auspices of the Cooper Union was delivered last evening by Prof. BENJAMIN SILLIMAN on the subject of "The Atmosphere with Reference to Respiration and Ventilation," in the presence of a large audience. The lecturer detailed the power of the great factors, oxygen and nitrogen, which are contained in the atmosphere, and their actual relations to each other. He analyzed carbonic acid—the product of the union of both ingredients—in its several phases, and explained the conditions and results which come from combustion, simplifying his remarks by practical scientific illustrations. Passing to a consideration of animal life, he described the effects of carbonic acid, oxygen and nitrogen, in sustaining or diminishing the vital powers, and gave a complete exposition of the action of the lungs under the influence of these different substances. The experiments he had been attempting, he observed, were apparently striking, perhaps wonderful, but it was the glory of modern science that it was entirely free from all intricacies, and little investigation would be required to ascertain the accuracy of this assertion. He invited his audience to a closer examination of the questions on which he had but slightly touched, assuring them that the result would amply repay them for their time and labor. It was announced that the last lecture in the season would be delivered next Saturday evening, by Prof. DALY, on "Weights and Measures."

The Westchester Presbytery.

The Presbytery of Westchester, consisting of Presbyterian ministers and churches in Westchester and Putnam Counties, and in of Connecticut, met at Stamford, in the latter State, on Wednesday last. Rev. WILSON PHRANER, the Moderator, presided. About seventy members were present, among whom was the venerable SAMUEL H. COX, D. D. Encouraging reports as to the state of religion were made from the several churches. Messrs. HOLBROOK, SAHLER, DUDLEY, and GREENLEAF were admitted as members, and Rev. Mr. MCDOUGALL dismissed to the Presbytery of Nassau. Two young men, Messrs. WOOD and OWEN, were licensed to preach the Gospel. The Presbytery appointed as Commissioners to the General Assembly, Revs. D. S. GREGORY, A. R. MACOUBREY, J. N. FREEMAN, and Elders JOHN CLARK, S. G. HOWE, and E. WELLS.

Personal.

Ex-Gov. W. B. Lawrence, of Rhode Island; Prof. Pierce, of the United States Coast Survey, and Geo. M. Pullman, Esq., of Chicago, are at the Brevoort House. Prof. Agassiz, of Cambridge; Dr. Gans Lobo, of Brazil; Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts; D. T. Casement, of Ohio, and Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Congressman Waddell, of North Carolina; Gen. M. C. Hunter, of Indianapolis; Congressman W. H. Hooper, of Utah; Hon. B. F. Rice, of Arkansas; Hon. Jas. Tillinghast, of Albany, and S. Drullard, of Buffalo, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel; Senator W. M. Stewart, of Nevada, is at the Hoffman House; Hon. Marcus C. Hawley, of Bridgeport; Hon. H. Lessel, of Tennessee; H. S. Shoonmaker, Esq., of Kentucky, and Dr. E. B. Bouteour, of Troy, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

An Incident of the Norton Excursion—Attempt to Rob a Safe.

GEORGE QUINN, giving his residence at No. 318 West Forty-first-street, in this City, proceeded to Yonkers on Friday, as he alleges, with the intention of returning on board the steamer *Sleepy Hollow*, with Senator "Mike" NORTON and his friends. While waiting at Yonkers for the arrival of the boat he entered the office of Mr. GEORGE FRAZER, on Wells-avenue, and finding no one in attendance at the moment, endeavored to open the safe, in which operation he was soon detected by a relative of Mr. FRAZER'S. QUINN ran off, and was pursued and arrested by Officer WOODRUFF, and on being taken before Justice BAIRD, yesterday morning, that magistrate held him to answer for the offense.

The Disappearance of Gen. Lawrence Explained—A Defalcation of $47,500 Discovered.

An examination of the accounts of Gen. WILLIAM A. LAWRENCE, the missing Pension Agent, which has been in progress both here and at Washington since the appointment of his successor, Col. DOTY, shows that there is a deficit of about $50,000. The exact amount of the defalcation already discovered is $47,500, and it is thought that the total will not greatly exceed this sum. The Pension Office is now paying a large number of pension checks, the payment of which was suspended pending the investigation of the accounts. The ultimate losers by the defalcation will be Gen. LAWRENCE'S bondsmen, who have announced their willingness to meet the liabilities of the absconding officer.

Sale of the Elevated Railroad Under an Execution.

Some time ago an execution was obtained from the Supreme Court against the West-side and Elevated Railroad Company for $114,405 73 by Messrs. DAVID DOWS, WM. L. WOODWARD, J. F. TRACY and WM. L. SCOTT, and placed in the hands of Sheriff BRENNAN, who yesterday proceeded to sell the railroad, with its franchises, rolling-stock, stations, engine-houses, fuel, &c. Deputy Sheriff GAMBLETON acted as auctioneer. There was only one bid for $5,000 by Mr. FRANCIS H. TOWS, and the road was therefore knocked down to that gentleman. It is understood that the working of the road, or rather the attempt to work it, will be proceeded with.

End of the Sand Boatmen's Strike.

The sand boatmen of this City, who have been on a strike for the past few days for higher wages, resumed work yesterday, at the old rate—$4 and board per trip. They wanted $5 each trip, claiming that this amount was a just one, as they never averaged more than two trips a week. They number about 500 strong, and serve as crews for the large one-mast boats that may be seen every day in the week, leaving or arriving at the pier foot of East Seventeenth-street, going for or returning laden with cargoes of sand. In various branches of industries sand is indispensable. The brown sand is necessary as a bed for the oblong blocks of pavement in the avenues and streets, and at present a large supply is wanted for First-avenue. The white sand is procured at Rockaway and Oyster Bay, while the brown sand is got at Staten Island and Cow Bay principally.

A Disreputable House Suppressed—Arrest of the Inmates.

For several months past Capt. ALLAIRE, of the Fourth Precinct, has received numerous complaints against the inmates of a low concert-saloon kept by JAMES RODGERS, alias "Admiral Jack," located in the basement of premises No. 83 Chatham-street, and known as the "Pleasure Hall." The place is one of the vilest of the underground dens with which the Fourth Ward is infested, and many strangers, especially seafaring men, have been decoyed into the place and robbed there. Capt. ALLAIRE, yesterday, obtained from Justice HOGAN a warrant for the arrest of the proprietor of the establishment and its inmates. Between 9 and 10 o'clock last night, Sergt. CHRISTIE, Roundsman BOLEMAN and a squad of patrolmen made a descent on the place and captured RODGERS, five of the female inmates, and six men who were found carousing in the vile place. The prisoners were locked up at the Oak-street Police Station, and will be arraigned at the Tombs today.

SCHOOL DISCIPLINE.

The Charges Against the Principal of School No. 31—Evidence of School Officers and Policemen.

The investigation in the case of A. T. GALLAGHER, Principal of Public School No. 31, who is charged with drunkenness, neglect of duty, &c., was resumed yesterday before the Committee on Teachers of the Board of Education. Police Officer SHERWOOD testified that he was detailed as truant officer to visit the Public Schools; was at Mr. GALLAGHER'S school on the 14th of February; saw Mr. GALLAGHER; he was not under the influence of liquor; never saw him intoxicated at any time.

Cross-examined—Usually visited the schools in the morning; sometimes remained half a minute, sometimes twenty minutes; have been visiting the schools about three years.

PATRICK MALONE, Janitor of School No. 31, and WILLIAM DOCHERTY, Ex-School Trustee, also testified that they had never seen Mr. GALLAGHER under the influence of liquor.

Police Officer GIBSON, of the Seventh Precinct, testified that a portion of his duties are to preserve order amongst the children of School No. 31; frequently saw Mr. GALLAGHER; never saw him intoxicated; never heard the assistants complain of Mr. GALLAGHER.

Police Officer WILKINSON, of the Seventh Precinct, testified that he had been detailed to the evening schools for three or four terms; frequently saw Mr. GALLAGHER; never saw him intoxicated.

MARY E. CULLIVAN, testified that she had been a pupil in Mr. GALLAGHER'S school; was subsequently a teacher there for three years; never saw him intoxicated.

MARTIN COLLINS, an ex-teacher in the evening school, and PATRICK O'REILLY, First Assistant in Grammar-school No. 11, testified that Mr. GALLAGHER was always sober when they saw him.

RICHARD WALTERS, Ex-School Trustee of the Seventh Ward, testified that he had known Mr. GALLAGHER for several years; in 1864 Mr. SHIELS, a fellow Trustee, wanted to get Mr. WALTERS to vote to dismiss Mr. GALLAGHER; the matter came up in a regular meeting of the Board; witness would not give his vote; he would never vote to dismiss any man who has a family of seven children to take care of; at this time there was some talk about GALLAGHER'S indulgence in liquor; witness did not believe this talk; there always appeared to be a desire to get GALLAGHER out of the school; there was a candidate for the position; had known Mr. GALLAGHER since 1843; did not think the Trustees of the Seventh Ward knew much about the capacities of the teachers; never heard them examine the scholars in the higher classes.

The Committee then adjourned to Saturday next, at 2½ P. M., when it is understood the case will be closed.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The motion on the petition of SETH ADAMS for a review of the proceedings in the Districts of Connecticut and Massachusetts, adjudicating the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company bankrupts, which was to come up yesterday before Judge WOODRUFF, in the United States Circuit Court, for argument, was adjourned, by consent, for three weeks. An application was made by Mr. DE COSTA for a modification of Judge BLATCHFORD'S order, so as to enable the creditors of the Company to proceed with the election of an assignee.

The members of the Ambulance Corps of this City will don their new uniforms to-morrow. Those for the surgeons include blue coat with brass buttons, and blue military cap ornamented with a gold cord and a wreath, in the centre of which are the words "Ambulance Surgeons." The ambulance men will wear dark gray clothes, with black velvet coat collar and cuffs, a dark cap with a velvet band, and a gilt shield, on which is inscribed "Ambulance Bureau, No. —."

During last week voluntary petitions in bankruptcy were filed by Paul Falk and Charles O'Neill, and discharges were granted to Isaac Stearn, Andrew G. Norwood, Edmund P. Rogers, Wm. H. Kern, and Ephraim H. Cushman. The discharge of Charles K. Herrick was annulled.

It is announced that Mr. SMITH, who was arrested on Friday on complaint of Messrs. RIPLEY & MCGUIRE, is not the manager of the present Japanese Troupe, and is not in any way responsible for its management, but is merely the stage carpenter and baggage man.

The donation of 500 prints and engravings for Bellevue Hospital from the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, is acknowledged by Warden THOS. BRENNAN, and there is room for more at the Park Hospital.

Col. HENRY KARPELS, one of the late census enumerators, was held yesterday by Commissioner DAVENPORT, on a charge of presenting forged bounty claims to the Treasury Department.

BROOKLYN.

In the Surrogate's Court, during the past week, the following wills were proved and letters of administration granted: Wills Proved—Ann Vanderbilt, of the town of Flatbush; Thos. Murtagh, Helen L. Jackson, George Coleman, Dennis Driscoll, David Donovan, James Hay, Gerrit Smith, Sybel H. M. Bristol, John Trieber and Patrick Shannon. Letters of administration were granted on the estates of the following-named deceased persons, viz.: George Fitzpatrick, of Flatbush; Margaret Schneider, of Jersey City; Isabella Noble, David Aldrich, Geo. E. Welch, Christiana Strube, Mary L. Seaman, Bernard Hughes, Edward Howard, Joseph M. Schilling, Charles E. Folwell and Thomas Roche, of Brooklyn. Letters of guardianship of the persons and estate of E. Virginia Smith, Carrie B. Smith and Harry B. Smith were granted to Dennis E. Smith, their father; of Thomas McGuire and Michael McGuire, to Patrick McGuire; of Henry B. Savage, to Ellen B. Savage; of John C. Hall and Melia E. Hall, to Ann E. Hall; of Joseph Lyons, to Jesse L. Wheeler; of Lucinda Woodhull, to Henry D. Birdsall; of Ellen Roche, to Patrick Keys, and of Charles F. Folwell, to Elma A. Folwell.

The Board of Trustees of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund connected with the late Volunteer Fire Department, held their annual meeting on Friday evening last. It was shown by the report of the Secretary, that the receipts for the year amounted to $14,815, and the expenditures to $7,978. The total amount of the fund is $88,836.

W. B. CAMPBELL, a member of the Young Men's Christian Association, was arrested yesterday, on complaint of the proprietor of the Brooklyn *Programme*, for alleged embezzlement. CAMPBELL was employed on the complainant's paper as advertising agent. The accused gave bail before Justice WALSH to answer on Monday.

The new Board of Incorporators of the Kings County Inebriate Home, propose to organize on the 10th of May next. The amended charter requires them to erect a building or buildings valued at not less than $75,000, and as much more as the Incorporators deem proper.

A stable belonging to DENNIS MCHENRY, at No. 75 Irving-street, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. A horse was also burned. The total loss is $850.

Mayor KALBFLEISCH, after two weeks' sickness, reappeared at his office yesterday morning, and signed $100,000 worth of Park bonds.

About 1,000 volumes of standard works have been added to the Mercantile Library since the commencement of the current year.

The Board of Assessors met yesterday morning, and confirmed an assessment of $2,617, for the repaving of Main-street.

LONG ISLAND.

The paint-store of JAMES BOSTWICK, on West-avenue, near Ferry-street, Hunter's Point, was entered by burglars, yesterday morning, and paints, glass-cutting diamonds and gold leaf were stolen, to the value of $800. The door of the store was opened by a jimmy.

A German political club has been organized in the First Ward, Long Island City, by the election of the following officers: C. D. Schlehr, President; George Walters, Vice-President; Oscar Onning, Secretary; Charles Schwalenberg, Treasurer; Dr. Dennler, and Messrs. Jensen and Schebla, are Executive Committee.

The Republican General Committee of Long Island City have called a City Convention, to meet on Tuesday, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the city election, which takes place Tuesday, May 2.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

A man of genteel appearance named FLETCHER T. BIRDSALL, supposed to be partially deranged by illness, went on board the steamer *Connecticut* as she was leaving for a trip up the Hudson River, on Friday. When the boat got about opposite Yonkers, Mr. BIRDSALL went into the pilot house, which he left after asking the Pilot a few questions. From that time nothing more was seen of him, but his dress-coat and hat were found on the hurricane deck, leading to the supposition that he had committed suicide by jumping overboard.

On Friday, JUSTIN SPRAGUE, an ex-keeper of the Sing-Sing Prison, succeeded in smuggling a convict out of State Prison. On the discovery being made that the convict had escaped, diligent search was made, and it resulted in tracing him to a barn in the village, where he was found concealed and dressed in a suit of clothes belonging to SPRAGUE, who was arrested, taken before Justice HOWE, and committed to the County Jail, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

STATEN ISLAND.

Yesterday afternoon, while a son of Mr. BOCKMAN, of the firm of BOCKMAN & MYER, of the Clifton Brewery, was working on a cistern connected with the place, he fell into it and was drowned.

The citizens of Tottenville held a meeting last evening to hear the report of the proceedings of the Committee which visited Albany to have the village charter amended or abolished.

The residence of JAMES WELLER, at New-Dorp, was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon—caused by a window-curtain accidentally taking fire from a lighted candle. Loss, $1,300.

The Commissioners on Highways for the village of Southfield met, last evening, at Clifton, and heard reasons for or against the proposed highway.

NEW-JERSEY.

Bishop ODENHEIMER, during the last week, has visited the churches in Monmouth County, and administered the rite of confirmation at Freehold, Long Branch and other places. Today he visits the churches at Belleville, Rutherford Park and Hackensack.

The body of a soldier named PATRICK LYON was yesterday found in the pond at the grounds of the Soldiers' Home, Newark. LYON had been an inmate of the Home, which he left on the 8th of March for a visit to Newark. He returned on the 15th of the month apparently intoxicated, and remaining a short time, again went away, and was not afterward seen alive.

DANIEL LEARY, a Newark currier, had some difficulty with his partner, J. F. COBURN, and on entering his office on Friday, was severely beaten by the latter, who was aided by two or three of his employes. The men were arrested and bailed, and on entering his office yesterday, the attack on Mr. LEARY was repeated. The men were again arrested, and are now held.

On Friday afternoon a two-year old boy fell from the second story of the house, No. 248 Nesbit-street. A couple of young ladies who were passing saw the child was about to fall, and ran under the window in time to catch him. He dropped through their hands, but escaped without injury.

The official members of the Methodist churches at Newark have completed the organization of an association for the promotion of social religious intercourse among the churches. Gen. THEODORE RUNYON is the President.

CHARLES GRUNTNER, of Bergen Point was arrested in Jersey City, yesterday, on a charge of selling cigars without being properly stamped. He was committed for examination. His establishment was seized.

On Friday afternoon the Rutgers College nine played their first match game for the season with the Central Club, of Plainfield. The Rutgers nine won by a score of 25 to 5.

Detective HAGGERTY, of Newark, yesterday arrested Conductor BRAGG and an engineer, on the 3 o'clock train from Jersey City, on a charge of assaulting J. B. VOUCH, of Newark.

WM. SULLIVAN, an employe of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, was thrown from the cars at Hoboken, yesterday, and was seriously injured.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—General orders have been issued from the War Department to discontinue Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, as a sub-depot for the mounted recruiting service. The permanent party, recruiting property and funds will be transferred to the St. Louis Arsenal, Missouri, and turned over to the Superintendent of Cavalry Service. Surgeon Wright and the Ordnance Sergeant now on duty at the sub-depot will remain until further orders, the latter taking charge of the public buildings.

Commander Dalton Harlan is ordered to navigation duty at the New-York Navy-yard. Passed Assistant Surgeon E. D. Paine has been detached from the *Jamestown*, and granted leave of absence. Major James Belger, Quartermaster United States Army, has been ordered to report for duty in charge of the Quartermaster's Depot at New-Orleans, La.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 22—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 93¾ for money, and 93⅞ for the account. American Securities quiet and steady. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 90¼; 1865, old, 90⅛; 1867, 92; Ten-forties, 89¼.

1½ P. M.—Consols closed at 93¾ for money, 93⅞@93⅞ for the account. American Securities closed quiet. Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 90¼; 1865, 90⅛; 1867, 92; Ten-forties, 89¼.

LIVERPOOL, April 22—11½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened flat and irregular; Middling Uplands, 7¼d.@7⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 7⅝d.@7¾d.; the sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

1½ P. M.—COTTON closed flat and irregular; Middling Uplands, 7¼d.@7⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 7⅝d.@7¾d.; the sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for export and speculation.

Evening—BACON—Short Rib Middles, 41s.; Common ROSIN, 5s. 9d.a 6s.

LONDON, April 22—1½ P. M.—The COTTON shipments from Bombay since the last report to the 21st inst. foot up 35,000 bales.

[Advertisement.]

Perfect fitting and elegant boots and shoes for ladies, gentlemen, boys and children; the largest assortment of fine work in the City at low prices.

NEW STORE AND NEW STYLES.

BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. New store, No. 1,196 Broadway, corner Twenty-ninth-street.

Passengers Sailed.

APRIL 22.—*In steam-ship City of Brussels, for Liverpool*.—Miss Hennessey and infant, Miss Mary McGraw, Miss Mary A. Jeffers, Mrs. Colgate and maid, John Jeffrey, Mrs. Wm. Harper, J. P. Smith, R. S. Peabody and wife, John W. Fawcett and wife, James Fawcett, Miss Susan Fawcett, A. J. Adams and wife, Mrs. Venn, Miss Mitchell, H. W. Pierce, H. E. Long, D. May, George Wooten and servant, A. W. Sharp, R. W. L. Rasin, John Hibbert, Mrs. Forbes and child, G. B. Knowles, W. D. Howden, J. Echeveria, Charles H. Taft, Col. T. H. Stanton, G. Bamford, wife and infant, A. J. J. Bamford, Mrs. H. M. Bamford, Peter Jordon, wife and daughter, Chas. Wiley, S. Kingan, W. M. Ewen, Wm. Goggan, John Goggan, E. C. Cain, Thomas McBride, Mr. Anfield, C. D. Young, J. A. Mann, Dr. P. O. Brown and wife, Mr. Sheppard and wife, Miss Sheppard, Mr. E. H. Champney, Wm. L. Clark, Rev. A. J. Patterson, Mr. Hyde, Mr. Geo. A. Burr, Mrs. W. Deacon, H. McConnell, George Crotgeret, James Jeffers F. Choun and wife, Mrs. Smith, Miss Smith, Miss A. H. Swan, Thomas Parker, L. S. Brooks, Rev. E. A. Farrell, S. Solomon, L. S. Webb, Mrs. Selina Collins, Miss Jelli, Mrs. C. M. Foster and child, Robert Adams, Aaron Yarde, Joseph Shirwell, Mrs. W. H. Sneider, Miss Annie B. Reid, Mrs. Ashman, Miss Annie Ashman, Mrs. Walter Baker, Miss Watts, A. C. Brown, E. J. Hutchinson, H. B. Ingalls, D. W. Bixby, A. J. Bates, Capt. Martin Van Buren Bates, H. R. Kaser, G. H. Verney, Alex. Archer, W. Solomon, Mr. Montgomery, G. R. Davidson, E. J. M. Dicken, Mr. Laney, A. Kane, S. Nicholson Kane, Mrs. Catharine Hathaway, Mrs. James Cooley, Mrs. Fitzmaurice, Mrs. Harriet Davis, John French, Mrs. Joseph, Mrs. Lewald and child, James Kershaw, Miss Emma Bergman, Philip Bergman, G. Ericsson, G. Birkhead.

APRIL 22.—*In steam-ship Pereire, for Havre*.—Mr. Van Schaick, R. Hubard, Mrs. Barton and daughter, Mrs. Mayer and 2 children, H. Levy, Wm. Querin, Mrs. Wm. Querin, Mr. Wright, Mrs. R. Holladay, Miss Holladay, Count de Pourtales, Countess de Pourtales, Mrs. A. L. Coolidge, Miss M. E. Buttrick, Mme. Sudous, Mme. Mathilde Cour, E. Ravin De Elpeux, French Counsel at Cincinnati, E. R. d'Elpeux, Attache of Consulate at New-York, Mr. Albano, Clarence Gilmore, Joseph Torges, E. Buffandeau, Paul Mayor, J. Basille, Peter Babut, Mrs. Peter Babut, Master Babut, Mlle. Augustine Bernard, Mr. Vermontois, Mrs. Virmontois and child, J. J. Jollow, Mr. Belanger, Mr. Vernis, Mr. and Mrs. Guilles, Mr. Cartuzel, Xavier Herpiche, Emile Fischer, Mr. Buesson, A. Gard, 2 servants of Countess of Pourtales, Mrs. R. Holladay's maid servant, Mr. Penhouet, M. Vinterdorff, M. M. Burgard, Mr. Marvel, Mr. Mattere.

APRIL 22.—*In steam-ship Australia, for Glasgow, &c.*—Lawrence Parkinson, A. Mackay, Jas. Black, Capt. R. Lagies, Miguel Jorra, Mrs. Miguel Jorra, M. Carmen, Mrs. M. Carmen, C. E. Fleming, James G. McNeece, H. Machallen, Andrew McCutcheon, O. R. Lester, Mary Dempster, Miss Bessie M. Hunter, J. R. Gleiny, Mrs. J. R. Gleiny, Catharine W. Bailey, Mr. Kune, Mrs. Kune, Miss Kune, Miss Lee, Stewart, Master Kune, Miss S. A. Randall, Mrs. Campbell, Wm. A. Robinson and wife, Miss Edith Robinson, Fidelia C. Foote, Rebecca G. Rice, Elizabeth Ealor, Charles Anderson, Jas. Campe, John M. Ross.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:10 | Sun sets.....6:47 | Moon sets...10:35

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..11:07 | Gov. Island..11:56 | Hell Gate..12:18

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, April 22.

Cleared.

Steam-ships City of Brussels, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool, Jno. G. Dale; City of New-York, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Paraguay, (Br.,) Williams, London, Howland & Aspinwall; Rhein, (N. G.,) Meyer, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; City of Galveston, Eldridge, Galveston and Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Victor, Gates, New-Orleans, Chas. H. Mallory & Co.; Gulf Stream, McCreevy, Savannah, Robert Lowden & Co.; Crescent City, Norton, New-Orleans, Frederic Baker; Ashland, Moore, Fernandina, Jas. Hand; San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah, Wm. R. Garrison; Ellen S. Terry, Bearse, Newbern, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Charleston, Berry, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Geo. B. Upton, Roberts, Richmond, &c., Washington & Co.; Mars, Grumley, Philadelphia; Panama, Panton, Philadelphia; Emily B. Souder, Crowell, Boston, Fred. Baker; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Merrimack, Weir, Rio Janeiro, &c., C. K. Garrison; George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; E. C. Knight, Johnson, Alexander, George B. Merrick; Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Beverly, Brewer, Philadelphia; A. C. Stimers, Davis, Philadelphia; Acushnet, Baxter, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Ship Governor Morton, Howland, San Francisco, C. Comstock.

Barks Harvest Moon, Vidulich, Cette, Lawrence, Giles & Co.; Sebbestadt, (Nor.,) Lawson, Queenstown, Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann; Montezuma, Hammond, Barbadoes, T. T. & F. A. Dwight & Co.; Ellen Dyer, Leland, Caibarien, H. G. & D. W. Brookman.

Brigs Nuovo Achille, (Ital.,) Furse, Gibraltar, Funch, Edye & Co.; Iris, (Br.,) [illegible], (Guad.,) H. A. Vatable & Son; H. H. Wright, Meyers, Havana, Walsh, Field & Way; Brewster, (Br.,) Mayo, Hamilton, (Bermuda,) Duncan McColl; Moroncy, Hill, Greytown, Nic., Stroud Bros.; George Downs, (Br.,) Lanfare, Demerara, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Annie Collins, (Br.,) Cochran, Windsor, [illegible]; J. De Wolf & Co.; Peter Roberts, (Br.,) Hunter, Windsor, N. S., Crandall, Berteaux & Co.; Potomac, Carver, Boston, A. Starbuck.

Schrs. Jane Slade, (Br.,) Slade, Queenstown or Falmouth for orders, C. T. Bulley; Hattie Haskell, Young, St. Pierre, (Mart.,) James E. Ward & Co.; J. P. Wyman, Gunn, St. Marc, S. C. Loud & Co.; Clara W. Dame, Beverage, Nassau, B. J. Wenberg; J. M. Vassam, Kissam, Eleuthera, B. J. Wenberg; Messer, (Br.,) Nicholson, Halifax, N. S., D. R. DeWolf & Co.; W. R. Duryea, (Br.,) Nicholson, Cornwallis, D. R. DeWolf & Co.; A. R. Wetmore, Anderson, [illegible] Co., Baker & Dayton; Eri, Stuart, Machias; Chancellor, Ferguson, New-Haven; Arthur, Peterson, Brazos Santiago, Woodhouse, Southmayd & Rudd; Idabella, Fischer, Georgetown, S. C., J. H. Rutherford & Co.; Constitution, Smith, Newbern, J. Smith & Co.; John A. Griffin, Foster, Wilmington, N. C., Evans, Ball & Co.; W. F. Burden, Adams, Baltimore, W. Chalmers; Abbie H. Hodgman, Eaton, Boston, Simpson, Clapp & Co.; Gen. Grant, France, New-Haven.

Sloop Ohio, Chase, Norwich.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Europa, (Br.,) McLellan, Glasgow, via Moville April 8, with mdse. and 285 passengers to Henderson Bros. Passed ice during the latter part of the passage; in lat. 42 25 N., lon. 49 50 W., passed several icebergs and drift ice; from 17th to 19th experienced a very heavy gale from N. E. to N. W., with a high sea.

Steam-ship Western Metropolis, Henry, New-Orleans April 15 and South-west Pass 16, with mdse. and passengers to Fred. Baker.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse., &c., to J. M. Ames.

Bark M. R. Cumming, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Ross, Trieste Dec. 29, with prunes to order—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Put in Gibraltar Feb. 4, wind-bound, and sld. on the 14th; had an ordinary passage up to lon. 60, thence for 21 ds. had a succession of heavy westerly gales; Feb. 26, lat. 32, lon. 28, in a heavy N. W. gale, while hove to, lost jib-boom and everything attached; April 16, had a hurricane commencing at E. and veering around to N. W., when it blew fearfully, lasting 8 hours, the ship laboring heavily, causing her to make water freely.

Bark Linda, (of Philadelphia,) Smith, Cienfuegos 9 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to J. W. Elwell & Co. Had heavy gales 3 ds. of Hatteras from S. W. to N. N. W., carried away bulwarks and rail, and started everything movable about decks; was 48 hours N. of Hatteras with the weather; left in port bark Carrie Wyman and brig Maggie Vail, ldg. for Boston.

Bark George Henry, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Jenkins, Cienfuegos 17 ds., with sugar to Tucker & Lightbourne—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. April 16, lat. 33, lon. 74, had a heavy gale from N., lasting 5 hours, during which blew away mainsail, fore and mizzen topsails, and foretopmast staysail; was 9 ds. N. of Hatteras with fine weather.

Bark Cienfuegos, Allen, Cienfuegos March 24 via Savannah 5 ds., with sugar to Penevert & Co. Had fine weather to Savannah, thence 2 ds. with thick fog. Put into Savannah in distress.

Brig Carrie E. Pickering, (of Deer Isle,) Torrey, Messina 56 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.—vessel to S. L. Merchant & Co. Passed Gibraltar March 11. Had fine weather as far as lon. 38 W., from thence strong W. and N. W. gales; lost and split sails; April 12, lat. 38 40, lon. 63 34, at 8 A. M., took Capt. Turnland and the crew (10 in all) of the bark Hamlet, (of ... W.,) from Havana March 21, for Falmouth, (Eng.,) with cargo of sugar; dismasted and water-logged.

Brig George (of Pictou,) Graham, Cienfuegos 17 ds., with sugar and molasses to Rubira & Co.—vessel to Henry & Parker; has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. gales. April 15, lat. 34 38, lon. 71, had a hurricane from N. E. to N. W., lasting 12 hours.

Brig Alice Lea (of Wilmington, Del.,) Foster, Cienfuegos 12 ds., with sugar to Fowler & Jova—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co. April 14, lat. 34 20, lon. 72 40, had a heavy gale from S. E., backing around to N. W., lasting 10 hours; received no damage; since had moderate weather.

Brig Harmony, (of St. John, N. B.,) Leslie, Matanzas 9 ds., with sugar to Young & Co.—vessel to Penrose & Merrill & Cushman. April 14, lat. 32, had a heavy gale from N., lasting 24 hours, during which lost main staysail; since had fine weather; was 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Princeton, Freeborn, Cadiz, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Speedwell, (of Halifax,) Crosby, San Blas 22 ds., with cocoa-nuts to Owen Brennan—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Had light N. E. winds and pleasant weather to April 16, lat. 35 20, lon. 73, from thence heavy gales from S. W. and veering around to N. and W., and a fearful sea, vessel laboring very heavily and making a great deal of water; was struck at 11 A. M. with a heavy sea, which carried away the bowsprit; April 17, lat. 36 10, lon. 73 30, at 1 P. M., signaled schr. G. H. Kelly, steering E.

Schr. Thos. G. Smith, Bacon, Savannah 5 ds., with lumber to Camden and Amboy Railroad Co. April 17, had a heavy gale from E.; stove boat and split sails. The T. G. S proceeded to South Amboy to discharge cargo.

Schr. Ramon de Ajuria, of Philadelphia, Mellville, Sagua 15 ds., with sugar, to order—vessel to master. Had fine weather up to lat. 31; since, strong westerly squalls; was 3 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Lizzie Evans, (of Cold Spring,) Mahon, Washington, N. C., with naval stores to E. Mills—vessel to Thomas Holmes & Co.

Schr. Union Flag, (of Thomaston,) Shannon, Union Island, Ga., 9 ds., with lumber to M. A. Wilder, Son & Co.—vessel to master. Had fine weather.

Schr. Willie Dill, Rowland, Beaufort, N. C., 5 ds., with cotton and naval stores to Thomas Holmes & Co.

Schr. Monterey, Lippincott, Norfolk, Va., with railroad ties to T. N. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Hattie, (of Belfast,) McIntyre, Georgetown, S. C., 5 ds., with lumber to Joseph Haley—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co. Had fine weather.

Schr. H. Nichols, Dupuy, Richmond, Va., for Bridgeport.

Schr. Lucadia, (of Portland,) Deland, Matanzas March 24 via Key West April 10, with sugar to Moller & Bastian—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. Robt. Myhan, Gould, Gloucester, with fish to Woodruff & Robinson.

Schr. M. R. Mahoney, Anderson, Fall River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Hamilton, (of Bangor,) Cox, Virginia, with railroad ties to S. G. Mears.

Schr. Emma, Arabella, (new,) Cornell, Virginia.

Schr. Wm. C. Atwater, Baker, Alexandria.

Schr. E. F. Nash, Nash, Rockport, Me.

Schr. White Swan, Soule, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Evelyn, Barger, Stamford.

Schr. Hamilton, Cunningham, Stamford.

Schr. A. Heaton, Phinney, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Celeste, Roberts, Norwalk.

Schr. Artist, Godfrey, Harwich.

Schr. Orlando Smith, Ferris, Portchester.

Schr. M. L. Hall, Lawrence, Portland, Conn.

Schr. C. P. Schultz, Young, Providence.

Schr. Liberty, Johnson, Norwich.

Schr. J. G. Colyear, Lewis, Gloucester.

Schr. Tryphenia, Dotridge, Pigeon Cove.

Schr. Orvetta, Bedine, Virginia.

Schr. Thos. Hull, Brown, Stonington.

Schr. R. Mason, Gibson, Virginia.

WIND—Sunset, light, W., cloudy.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Rhein, for Bremen; City of Brussels and Italy for Liverpool; Pereire, for Havre; Australian and Tyrian, for Glasgow; Paraguay, for London; City of Galveston, for Galveston; Crescent City, Geo. Washington and Victor for New-Orleans; San Jacinto and Gulf Stream, for Savannah; Ashland, for Fernandina; E. S. Terry, for Newbern; Charleston, for Charleston; Geo. B. Upton and Wyanoke, for Norfolk, &c. Ships Carl, for Bremen; Freedom, for London. Barks Guilia for Syra for orders; Maria, for Trieste; Sinetz, for Gibraltar and Malta; Galileo, for Cork; H. D. Stover, for Cardenas; St. John, for Philadelphia, in tow of steam-tug America.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, April 22.—Arr. steamers Panther, Charleston; Aries, Philadelphia; Neptune, New-York; ship San Carlos, Tome; bark Mendheam, Liverpool.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 22.—Off the port, bark Sterling, from Phoenix Isles. Sld. steamers Champion, for New-York; Maryland, for Baltimore; schrs. My Rover, for New-York; M. C. Hart, for Fall River; Charlotte Fisk, for Georgetown; A. G. Green, for Savannah; Cyrus Fossett, for Bucksville, S. C.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., April 22.—Pilot-boat Coquette reports: Passed in for Baltimore bark Bessie Simpson, from Matanzas; brig Brunswick, from Cardenas.

Passed out bark Annie M. Gunn, for Rotterdam; brigs Alice, for St. Jago; Samuel Welsh, Pernambuco, for Portorico; Don Jacinto, for Matanzas; Batchelder, for Cuba.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 22.—Arr. bark La Plata, from Callao; steam-ship Leo, from New-York. Cld. steam-ships San Salvador, for New-York; Montgomery, for New-York; Wyoming, for Philadelphia; ship Frederick, for Liverpool; bark Hercules, for Boston; brig Columbus, for Barcelona.

VINEYARD HAVEN, April 22.—No arrivals.

Passed by steamer Panther, bound E.

Sld. brigs Empress (Br.) and Reporter; schrs. Charles E. Gibson, Helen M. Simmons, Julia A. Crawford, Ida J. (Br.) Northern Light, William Wallace, Kate, Abbie, Petrel, Annie V., Burgess, Neptune's Bride, Vincent White, (Br.,) Boston, (Br.,) E. F. Newcomb, Pinnacle, Annie Amsden, Sarah Louisa, Lyra, M. Sewell, Florentine, Martha, Nickles, Frances Arthemus, Delaware, Chase, R. H. Hook and Nellie C. Paine.

Miscellaneous.

Capt. Svenningsen, late master of the Norwegian bark Bella Donna, begs to tender his sincere thanks to Capt. Sisson and officers, of the American ship Bridgewater, of New-York, for the kindness shown while on board of his vessel.

Disasters.

The bark Wavelet from Portland for Cuba went ashore last night, at Orleans, Cape Cod, and it is doubtful whether she can be gotten off.

NORFOLK, Va., April 22.—The British iron steam-ship Sapphire, heretofore reported ashore on the Frying Pan shoals, has been taken off. The only damage to her hull was the loss of twenty feet of keel.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Disasters.

LONDON, April 22.—The Baron, from Middleton for Baltimore, has been abandoned at sea. The crew were saved and landed at Queenstown.

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